

**City Council.**

Mr. Samuel Booth is confined to his

# The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

Copyright, 1903, by Stewart Edward White

## CHAPTER XIII.

He arrived out of breath at a typical little town consisting of the usual unpainted houses, the saloons, mill, office and general store. To the latter he addressed himself for information.

The proprietor, still sleepy, was mopping out the place.

"Does that boat stop here?" shouted Thorpe across the suds.

"Sometimes," replied the man somnolently.

"Not always?"

"Only when there's freight for her."

"Doesn't she stop for passengers?"

"Nope."

"How does she know when there's freight?"

"Oh, they signal her from the mill."

But Thorpe was gone.

At the mill Thorpe dived for the engine room. He knew that elsewhere the clang of machinery and the hurry of business would leave scant attention for him; and, besides, from the engine room the signals would be given. He found, as is often the case in north country sawmills, a Scotchman in charge.

"Does the boat stop here this morning?" he inquired.

"Weel," replied the engineer, with fearful deliberation. "I canna say. But I have received an order to that effect."

"Can't you whistle her in for me?" asked Thorpe.

"I canna," answered the engineer, promptly enough this time.

"Why not?"

"Ye're na what a body might call freight."

"No other way out of it?"

"Na."

Thorpe was seized with an idea.

"Here!" he cried. "See that bowlder over there? I want to ship that to Mackinaw City by freight on this boat."

The Scotchman's eyes twinkled appreciatively.

"I'm dootin' ye hae th' freight bill from the office," he objected stily.

"See here," replied Thorpe. "I've got to get that boat. It's worth \$20 to me, and I'll square it with the captain. There's your twenty."

The Scotchman deliberated, looking askant at the ground and thoughtfully coiling a cylinder with a greasy rag.

"It'll na be a matter of life and death," he asked hopefully. "She aye stops for life and death."

"No," replied Thorpe reluctantly. Then, with an explosion: "Yes, by heaven, it is! If I don't make that boat I'll kill you!"

The Scotchman chuckled and pocketed the money.

"I'm dootin' that's in order," he replied. "I'll be na party to any such proceedings. I'm goin' poot for a fresh pail of water."

Mr. Morrison appeared on the sill. Then Thorpe showed the stuff of which he was made.

"Is this the desk for buying government lands?" he asked hurriedly.

"Yes," replied the clerk.

"I have some descriptions I wish to buy in."

"Very well," replied the clerk. "What township?"

Thorpe detailed the figures, which he knew by heart. The clerk took from a cabinet the three books containing them and spread them out on the counter. At this moment the bland voice of Mr. Morrison made itself heard at Thorpe's elbow.

"Good morning, Mr. Smithers," it said with the deliberation of the consciously great man. "I have a few descriptions I would like to buy in the northern peninsula."

"Good morning, Mr. Morrison," Archie, there, will attend to you. Archie, see what Mr. Morrison wishes."

The lumberman and the other clerks consulted in a low voice, after which the official turned to fumble among the records. Not finding what he wanted, he approached Smithers. A whispered consultation ensued between these two. Then Smithers called:

"Take a seat, Mr. Morrison. This gentleman is looking over these townships and will have finished in a few moments."

Morrison's eye suddenly became uneasy.

"I am somewhat busy this morning," he objected, with a shade of command in his voice.

"If this gentleman—suggested the clerk delicately.

"I am sorry," put in Thorpe, with brevity. "My time, too, is valuable."

Morrison looked at him sharply.

"My deal is a big one," he snapped.

"I can probably arrange with this gentleman to let him have his farm."

"I claim precedence," replied Thorpe calmly.

"Well," said Morrison, swift as light, "I'll tell you, Smithers. I'll leave my list of descriptions and a check with you. Give me a receipt and mark my lands off after you've finished with this gentleman."

Now, government and state lands are the property of the man who pays for them. Although the clerk's receipt might not give Morrison a valid claim, nevertheless it would afford basis for a lawsuit. Thorpe saw the trap and interposed.

"Hold on," he interrupted. "I claim precedence. You can give no receipt for any land in these townships until after my business is transacted. I have reason to believe that this gentleman and myself are both after the same descriptions."

"What?" shouted Morrison, assuming surprise.

"You will have to wait your turn, Mr. Morrison," said the clerk, virtuous before so many witnesses.

The business man was in a white rage of excitement.

"I insist on my application being filed at once!" he cried, waving his check.

"I have the money right here to pay for every acre of it, and I know the law the first man to pay takes the land."

He slapped the check down on the rail and lit a number of times with the flat of his hand. Thorpe turned and faced him with a steely look in his level eyes.

"You're just in time!"

is demanded he gets his chance. And he'll take it. Now go. Don't hurry until you get beyond the door, then fly."

Thorpe sat down again in his broad armed chair and resumed his drumming. The nearest bank was six blocks away. He counted over in his mind the sums of Carpenter's unrecalled—now to



"I'm goin' poot for a fresh pail of water."

Mr. Morrison appeared on the sill. Then Thorpe showed the stuff of which he was made.

"Is this the desk for buying government lands?" he asked hurriedly.

"Yes," replied the clerk.

"I have some descriptions I wish to buy in."

"Very well," replied the clerk. "What township?"

Thorpe detailed the figures, which he knew by heart. The clerk took from a cabinet the three books containing them and spread them out on the counter. At this moment the bland voice of Mr. Morrison made itself heard at Thorpe's elbow.

"Good morning, Mr. Smithers," it said with the deliberation of the consciously great man. "I have a few descriptions I would like to buy in the northern peninsula."

"Good morning, Mr. Morrison," Archie, there, will attend to you. Archie, see what Mr. Morrison wishes."

The lumberman and the other clerks consulted in a low voice, after which the official turned to fumble among the records. Not finding what he wanted, he approached Smithers. A whispered consultation ensued between these two. Then Smithers called:

"Take a seat, Mr. Morrison. This gentleman is looking over these townships and will have finished in a few moments."

Morrison's eye suddenly became uneasy.

"I am somewhat busy this morning," he objected, with a shade of command in his voice.

"If this gentleman—suggested the clerk delicately.

"I am sorry," put in Thorpe, with brevity. "My time, too, is valuable."

Morrison looked at him sharply.

"My deal is a big one," he snapped.

"I can probably arrange with this gentleman to let him have his farm."

"I claim precedence," replied Thorpe calmly.

"Well," said Morrison, swift as light, "I'll tell you, Smithers. I'll leave my list of descriptions and a check with you. Give me a receipt and mark my lands off after you've finished with this gentleman."

Now, government and state lands are the property of the man who pays for them. Although the clerk's receipt might not give Morrison a valid claim, nevertheless it would afford basis for a lawsuit. Thorpe saw the trap and interposed.

"Hold on," he interrupted. "I claim precedence. You can give no receipt for any land in these townships until after my business is transacted. I have reason to believe that this gentleman and myself are both after the same descriptions."

"What?" shouted Morrison, assuming surprise.

"You will have to wait your turn, Mr. Morrison," said the clerk, virtuous before so many witnesses.

The business man was in a white rage of excitement.

"I insist on my application being filed at once!" he cried, waving his check.

"I have the money right here to pay for every acre of it, and I know the law the first man to pay takes the land."

He slapped the check down on the rail and lit a number of times with the flat of his hand. Thorpe turned and faced him with a steely look in his level eyes.

"You're just in time!"

is demanded he gets his chance. And he'll take it. Now go. Don't hurry until you get beyond the door, then fly."

Thorpe sat down again in his broad armed chair and resumed his drumming. The nearest bank was six blocks away. He counted over in his mind the sums of Carpenter's unrecalled—now to

"Mr. Morrison," he said, "you are quite right. The first man who pays gets the land, but I have won the first chance to pay. You will kindly step one side until I finish my business with Mr. Smithers here."

"I suppose you have the amount actually with you," said the clerk quite respectfully, "because if you have not Mr. Morrison's claim will take precedence."

"I would hardly have any business in a land office if I did not know that," replied Thorpe, and began his dictation of the description as calmly as though his inside pocket contained the required amount in bank bills.

Thorpe's hopes had sunk to zero. After all, looking at the matter dispassionately, why should he expect Carpenter to trust him, a stranger, with so large a sum? It had been madness. Only the blind confidence of the fighting man led him farther into the struggle.

Thorpe's descriptions were contained in the battered little notebook he had carried with him in the woods. For each piece of land first there came the township described by latitude and east and west range. After this generic description followed another figure representing the section of that particular district. So 49-17 W-8 meant section 8 of the township on range 49 north, 17 west. If Thorpe wished to purchase the whole section that description would suffice. On the other hand, if he wished to buy only one forty he described its position in the quarter section. Thus SW-NW 49-17-8 meant the southwest forty of the northwest quarter of section 8 in the township already described.

The clerk marked across each square of his map as Thorpe read them the date and the purchaser's name.

In his notebook Thorpe had of course entered the briefest description possible. Now, indicating to the clerk, he conceived the idea of specifying each subdivision. This gained some time. Instead of saying simply, "Northwest corner of section 8," he made of it four separate descriptions, as follows: Northwest quarter of northwest quarter; northeast of northwest quarter; southwest of northwest quarter; and southeast of northwest quarter.

He was not so foolish as to read the descriptions in succession, but so scattered them that the clerk, putting down the figures mechanically, had no idea of the amount of unnecessary work he was doing. The minute hands of the clock dragged around. Thorpe droned down the long column. The clerk scratched industriously, repeating in a half voice each description as it was transcribed.

At length the task was finished. It became necessary to type duplicate lists of the descriptions. While the cabinet clerk finished his task Thorpe listened for the messenger boy on the stairs.

A faint slam was heard outside the rickety old building. Hasty steps sounded along the corridor. The land clerk merely stopped the drumming of his fingers on the broad arm of the chair. The door flew open, and Wallace Carpenter walked quickly to him.

Thorpe's face lighted up as he rose to greet his partner. The boy had not forgotten their compact after all.

"Then it's all right?" queried the latter breathlessly.

"Sure!" answered Thorpe heartily. "I'm in good shape."

At the same time he was drawing the youth beyond the vigilant watchfulness of Mr. Morrison.

"You're just in time," he said in an undertone. "Never had so close a squeak. I suppose you have cash or a certified check. That's all they'll take here."

"What do you mean?" asked Carpenter blankly.

"Haven't you that money?" returned Thorpe quick as a hawk.

"For heaven's sake, isn't it here?" cried Wallace in consternation. "I wired Duncan, my banker, here last night and received a reply from him. He answered that he'd see to it. Haven't you seen him?"

"No," repeated Thorpe in his turn. "What can we do?"

"Can you get your check certified here near at hand?"

"Yes."

"Well, go do it. And get a move-on you. You have precisely until that boy there finishes ticking that machine—not a second longer."

"Can't you get them to wait a few minutes?"

"Wallace," said Thorpe, "do you see that wig-waggered old lady in the corner? That's Morrison, the man who wants to get our land. If I fail to plank down the cash the very instant it

the door, now in the next block, now at far beyond. He had just escorted him to the door of the bank when the clerk's voice broke in on him.

"Now," Smithers was saying. "I'll give you a receipt for the amount and later will send to your address the title deeds of the descriptions."

Carpenter had yet to find the proper official to identify himself, to certify the check and return. It was hopeless. Thorpe dropped his hands in surrender.

Then he saw the boy lay the two typed lists before his principal, and dimly he perceived that the youth, shamefacedly, was holding something bulky toward himself.

"What's that?" he stammered, drawing his hand back as though from red-hot iron.

"You asked me for a telegram," said the boy stubbornly, as though trying to excuse himself, "and I didn't just catch the name anyway. When I saw it on those lists I had to copy it thought of this here."

"Where did you get it?" asked Thorpe breathlessly.

"A fellow came here early and left it for you while I was sweeping out," explained the boy. "Said he had to catch a train. It's yours, all right, ain't it?"

"Oh, yes," replied Thorpe.

He took the envelope and walked uncertainly to the tall window. He looked out at the chimneys. After a moment he tore open the envelope.

"I hope there's no bad news, eh?" said the clerk, startled at the piteness of the face Thorpe turned to the desk.

"No," replied the land clerk. "Give me a receipt. There's a certified check for your money."

## CHAPTER XIV.

NEXT day the articles of partnership were drawn up and Carpenter gave his note for the necessary expenses. Then, in answer to a pencilled card which Mr. Morrison had evidently left at Thorpe's hotel in person, both young men called at the lumberman's place of business. They were ushered immediately into the private office.

Mr. Morrison was a smart little man, with an ingratiating manner and a fishy eye. He greeted Thorpe with marked geniality.

"My opponent of yesterday," he cried jocularly. "Sit down, Mr. Thorpe. Although you did me out of some land I had made every preparation to purchase. I can't but admire your grit and resourcefulness. How did you get here ahead of us?"

"I walked across the upper peninsula and caught a boat," replied Thorpe briefly.

"Indeed, indeed?" replied Mr. Morrison, placing the tips of his fingers together. "Extraordinary! Well, Mr. Thorpe, you overreached us nicely, and I suppose we must pay for our carelessness. We must have that pine over though we pay stumpage on it. Now what would you consider a fair price for it?"

"It is not for sale," answered Thorpe. "We'll waive all that. Of course it is to your interest to make difficulties and run the price up as high as you can. But my time is somewhat occupied just at present, so I would be very glad to hear your top price. We will come to an agreement afterward."

"You do not understand me, Mr. Morrison. I told you the pine is not for sale, and I mean it."

"But surely—What did you buy it for, then?" cried Mr. Morrison, with evidences of a growing excitement.

"We intend to manufacture it."

"Mr. Morrison's fishy eyes nearly popped out of his head. He controlled himself with an effort."

"Mr. Thorpe," said he, "let us try to be reasonable. Our case stands this way: We have gone to a great deal of expense on the Ossawatimakee in expectation of undertaking very extensive operations there. To that end we have cleared the stream, built three dams and have laid the foundations of a harbor and boom. This has been very expensive. Now, your purchase includes most of what we laid meant to log. You have, roughly speaking, about 300,000,000 in your holding, in addition to which there are several millions scattered near it which would pay nobody but yourself to get in. Our holdings are further up stream and comprise only about the equal of yours."

"Three hundred millions are not to be sneezed at," replied Thorpe.

"Certainly not," agreed Morrison suavely, gaining confidence in the sound of his own voice. "Not in this country. But you must remember that a man goes into the northern peninsula only because he can get something better there than here. When the firm of Morrison & Daly establishes itself here it must be for the last time. We want enough timber to do us for the rest of the time we are in business."

"In that case you will have to hunt up another locality," replied Thorpe calmly.

Morrison's eyes flashed, but he retained his appearance of gentility and appealed to Wallace Carpenter.

"Then you will retain the advantage of our dams and improvements?" said he. "Is that fair?"

"No, not on the face of it," admitted Thorpe. "But you did your work in a navigable stream for private purposes without the consent of the board of control. Your presence on the river is illegal. You should have taken out a charter as an improvement company. Then as long as you attended to business and kept the concern in repair we'd have paid you a toll per thousand feet. As soon as you let it slide, however, the works would revert to the state. I won't hinder your doing that yet, although I might. Take out your charter and fix your rate of toll."

"In other words, you force us to stay there and run a little two by four improvement company for your benefit or else lose the value of our improvements?"

"Suit yourself," answered Thorpe carelessly. "You can always log your present holdings."

"Very well," cried Morrison, so suddenly in a passion that Wallace started back. "It's war! And let me tell you this, young man—you're a new concern, and we're an old one. We'll crush you like that!" He crumpled an envelope vindictively and threw it in the waste basket.

"Crush ahead," replied Thorpe, with great good humor. "Goodby, Mr. Morrison." And the two went out.

Wallace was quivering and trembling with nervous excitement. His was one of those temperaments which required action to relieve the stress of a stormy interview. He wanted to do something at once. "Haven't we better see a lawyer?" he asked. "Oughtn't we to look out that they don't take some of our pine? Oughtn't we?"

"You just leave all that to me," replied Thorpe. "The first thing we want to do is to rattle some money."

"And you can leave that to me," echoed Wallace. "I know a little of such things, and I have business connections who know more. You just get the camp running."

"I'll start for Bay City tonight," submitted Thorpe. "There ought to be a good lot of lumber jacks lying around idle at this time of year, and it's a good place to outfit from, because we can probably get freight rates direct by boat. We'll be a little late in starting, but we'll get in some logs this winter anyway."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## AX HANDLES.

Heart or Sap Wood—Curved as Straight—Mangling the Ax.

When buying an ax handle always select one that is made entirely from the sap wood or the heart wood, but never one that is made partly of each; for it will split along the line of union.

Handles made from sap wood are more elastic and better for chopping, and a man will not tire or get sore so quickly when using one, says an Orange Judd Farmer correspondent.

I prefer those made from the heart wood for splitting, although they are not so durable. The proper length and curve of the handle depend upon the habit and method of chopping of the user. With a long handle a man will strike a much harder blow, but with a short handle he will strike oftener, so there is practically no difference in the work accomplished.

The curve, too, depends upon the habit of the user. A curved handle has no advantage over the one that is perfectly straight. Most people prefer the curved because they are accustomed to its use. As a rule, the straight handle is more durable. The size of the handle depends upon the muscular development of the user. If it is too small it will cramp the fingers, and if too large it will lame the hands and wrists.

If one will examine the end of a piece of wood he will see that it is made of layers, each layer representing the growth of one year. Wood splits much more easily along these lines than across them; hence when

selecting an ax handle always choose one in which the layers are parallel with the line of force, as shown in Fig. 1. If they are at right angles, as in Fig. 2, a few days' use will cause the handle to split along the dotted lines shown. The difference in quality in this respect is so marked that many dealers sort their handles and make the price of one about double that of the other.

In hanging up an ax considerable attention should be paid to the kind of wood which is to be done. For small work hang an ax pointing in, as shown in Fig. 3. For very large trees hang it squarely across or at right angles to the handle, and for splitting, especially block wood, hang it out according to Fig. 4. This gives one a chance to strike a heavy blow squarely across the block, using the whole bit of the ax, and without making a firewood bend of the back with every blow. The relative position of the blade and handle may be changed by inserting a small wedge in the eye of the ax, either above or below the handle, as occasion may require.

Cheap Shelter For Sheep.

A cheap shelter will do for sheep in winter. An open shed facing the south and east on a high piece of ground, to let the water run away from the building is the best. This is an ideal place to winter sheep. A tight board fence as a windbreak is better than a barn cellar or basement. A shed made of spruce boughs would answer the purpose well, but room enough must be provided. Sheep know very little. They should always have at least twice as much room as they would need if they were more intelligent. We need no feed racks. The clean snow is an ideal place to feed a sheep lay. Move the well shaken hay a little farther out each feed, and at every storm begin back at the shed, and always feed on clean snow. If you have a few roofs feed them whole. If you do not confine the sheep in a pen, and you should not, they will not suffer for want of water quicker than any other animal, says a New England Homestead correspondent.

The Same Girl.

Young Husband—When I used to kiss you you slapped me.

Young Wife—Well, you won't get slapped unless you forget to kiss me.—Illustrated Bite.

"Do you know anything about the open door in the East?" asked the man who was always reading.

"No," replied the man with the cold feet, "and all I have to say is, if it is as cold there as here they should close it."—Chicago News.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Ph. D.

REGISTERED PHARMACEUT.

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery.

Manufacturer of Wright's Ointment, a Descriptive of the highest merit.

Wright's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Wright's Blackberry Cordia.

Wright's Hareparrilla, etc., Wright's Colicoid Cough Lozenges

Washington Square, Newport, R. I.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET.

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I.

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM

—AT—

Koschny's,

230 & 232 THAMES STREET.

or at his

Branch Store, 16 Broadway.



## OPINION KENNEDY

But a Better, After Method Found.

For twenty years I was an awful sufferer from various pains and aches on my leg. For twelve winters I sat in a chair, my leg pained me so I could not be down.

The doctors began to say I would never be again.

Others advised amputating my leg to prevent gangrene from setting in.

One day I read of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I bought a bottle and commenced taking it.

And I surely believe I had not taken Favorite Remedy I would not be alive today. My leg healed up entirely and I am now well and strong.

JOSEPH H. MULCOX,

877 Church St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A prominent physician of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in explaining the demand for this King of Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Blood Medicines, said: "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy acts as a nerve and blood food. It has made many permanent cures of nervous debility, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and of the sicknesses peculiar to women, where other treatments have failed. For headache, constipation and that run down condition, there is nothing else half so good as this great kidney and liver medicine."

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## The Charge on Fort De Russy

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

March 14, 1864

(Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.)

MARCH 14, 1864, was the date of the capture of Fort De Russy, the Gibraltar of the Confederates on Red river, by troops of General Banks' expedition. While the ships of the Federal navy were picking their way cautiously and the river channel among torpedoes and other obstructions the land force marched around to the rear of the fort and, getting within cannon shot, opened bombardment. Fort De Russy offered a stubborn obstacle to the concentration of Banks' army at Alexandria, a point twenty miles up the river.

The column which attacked De Russy consisted of two divisions of infantry detached from his command on the Mississippi by General Sherman to aid Banks on Red river. General A. J. Smith was the leader of the column, and General T. Kilby Smith and General A. J. Mower commanded the divisions. Leaving Vicksburg on March 10, Smith joined the gunboat fleet of Admiral D. D. Porter at the mouth of Red river next day, the combined force being under imperative orders to be at Alexandria on the 17th. There was no time to be lost, for the waters were at high flood. Porter was an enthusiastic believer in the movement up Red river, and the expedition set out on the 12th with the land troops and the navy in hearty accord. At the mouth of the Atchafalaya, Porter turned off from the column with nine gunboats to clear out any force in the adjoining waters, leaving Commander Phelps in charge of the gunboats which were to convey Smith's army transports up to Fort De Russy.

Nine miles below Fort De Russy, Phelps found the river blocked by a formidable raft, and the troops were put ashore to make their way overland to the Confederate stronghold. Phelps intended to sail up in front of the fort and engage the attention of its defenders until the army could inclose it on the land side. This plan was defeated by obstructions the Confederates had placed in the channel below the fort in anticipation of the emergency at hand.

Smith's force landed on the morning of the 13th and at nightfall took up the march for the fort, distant on the route traveled about twenty-five to thirty miles. Mower's division led off and immediately ran into the Confederate brigade of Colonel Scurry entrenched on Yellow bayou. This force was quickly brushed aside, and by a forced march Mower drew his lines up in front of Fort De Russy the afternoon of the 14th. There remained three days in which to take a fort, scatter the enemy and march to Alexandria, but Mower took no chances and, with his wearied troops, rushed to the attack. The position known as Fort De Russy consisted of two earthworks connected by a covered way for the shelter of troops. It mounted eight siege guns and two field pieces and was garrisoned by 300 men.

A strip of woods screened the storming column formed by Mower, consisting of the brigades of Lynch and Shaw, but an open space of 100 yards lay between the woods and the enemy's parapet. The bombardment of the heavy works by fieldpieces proved useless, and, as the navy was not up to lend the aid of its 100 pound Parrotts, Mower decided to end it before the sound of the guns should summon Confederate reinforcements in from the rear. General Lynch led but the Fifty-eighth Illinois and Eighty-ninth Indiana and General Shaw the Tenth of the Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-second regiments.

The instant the column, preceded by General Mower, emerged from the woods the Confederate guns opened with shell and shrapnel. The fierce outburst was answered by a blast from the battle trumpet, sounding the double quick charge. When in full headway the troops broke into a wild cheer and marched straight on over the parapet, and into the works at the first rush. General Mower's horse leaping the ditch and rampart with his firm seated rider ahead of the most impetuous of the soldiers.

The capture of the fort was in nick of time to save a tedious battle, for the next day the place was surrounded by General Dick Taylor's Confederate cavalry. Mower's trophies were 25 officers, 202 men and 10 guns, two of which were nine inch Dahlgrens originally captured by the Confederates from the Federal steamer Harriet Lane of Fort Sumter fame and the Ironclad, Indiana. Mower's loss was but thirty-eight in all.

The gunboat Eastport, after long delay at the raft below Fort De Russy, burst through the obstruction and came up just in time to fire a single 100 pound shell before the Confederates ran up the white flag in token of surrender.

As soon as Porter received news of the fall of Fort De Russy he started for Alexandria with his fastest ships and arrived at the town on the 15th of March and saw the last of the fleeing Confederate boats moving on up Red river. A. J. Smith's land column reached Alexandria also ahead of the appointed time, but a column which Banks had ordered to march across country from Little Rock, Ark., under the leadership of General Steele, and another land column which Banks in person was to march to Alexandria by the Teche route, were not at the rendezvous.

The object of this grand gathering of troops and warships at Alexandria the middle of March was an expedition to

the combined forces to Shreveport, 100 miles farther up Red river, the pass from Louisiana into Texas. It was expected that the Confederates would draw their scattered forces from western Louisiana and make a stand for the defense of Shreveport. The presence and active co-operation of the navy were necessary to keep the Red river open back from the army front to its mouth as a line of supply, for there was a scarcity of forage in the Red river country. The high water which usually swells the river in early spring was depended upon to aid the passage of the gunboats and transports over the falls at Alexandria.

The Confederates were the best of scouts, even though too weak at a given point to fight. They shadowed the march of Smith's column from the captured fort to Alexandria and promptly planted a line of cavalry, with a battery of eleven field guns, across the road leading to Shreveport, about twenty miles north of the town. This position Mower surprised at night during a heavy storm of rain and hail, capturing the Second Louisiana regiment entire and the four guns of the battery. This blow deprived General Taylor of the chief body of cavalry upon which he depended for scouting, and he retired thirty miles up the river.

Unfortunately for Banks' enterprise, the current of the Red river is very treacherous at best and in the spring of 1864 was at its worst. The rise of the waters was exceedingly slow, and at the highest the rapids were unable to pass over the rapids without help. Commander Phelps' ship, the Eastport, had to be hauled off the rocks by main force after she had been stranded three days, and it took an entire brigade of infantry to move her. She was the heaviest of the fleet and the best fighter, and Porter sent her ahead in order not to expose his lighter ships to capture should they be attacked after passing the falls with the Eastport out of reach.

The next boat to pass the rapids after the Eastport was a hospital steamer, which was wrecked on the rocks. Finally twelve gunboats and thirty transports had crossed, but their return later after stirring adventures up the river was a still more difficult matter, the waters having fallen considerably, and the force was on the retreat.

While Porter's ships were struggling with the Alexandria rapids Banks marched out with his land troops on the Shreveport road, being forced to a rapid movement by a time limit suddenly placed on his expedition. A new hand had taken the helm of military

affairs in the days when Banks and Smith and Steele were marching to the rendezvous on Red river. On March 15 Grant assumed command of all the armies, and in his plans for a general movement of the forces in May, 1864, part of the troops on Red river which had been lent to Banks for thirty days were needed for Sherman's campaign in Georgia, and Banks was down on the new programme for a speedy advance on Mobile.

Banks found himself at Alexandria with an army of about 30,000 fighting men and 100 guns. Steele had not reached Red river at all, but was fighting his way slowly in that direction. The task before Banks was a serious one—to march hundreds of miles across a country for the most part desert, to fight for right of way and hold the region traversed by sheer force and to secure in Texas among people bitterly hostile a permanent foothold. Success at all points was necessary in order to insure any success whatever. And yet for this task the new order of things allowed but thirty days from the time the soldiers marched out of Alexandria. Meanwhile the Confederates were occupying the country in advance of the Federals, picking up the little forage remaining; they were gathering their forces to Felt Banks and were already holding up the march of Steele's northern column.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

## EIGHT MEN WHO RUN BIG STATES

GOVERNOR BENJAMIN R. ODELL, who has succeeded

Thomas C. Platt as head of the Republican organization in New York state, drove an ice wagon for his father in Newburg, N. Y., when a young man and delivered ice from door to door. He is five feet nine and one-half inches tall and weighs over 200 pounds. When he broke ground at St. Louis for the New York state building grasped the spade—an old and rusty one, by the way—in a most approved manner and with so skillful a touch that it was apparent he knew something about the humble

shovel very gracefully," remarked one of the executive party.

"Yes," replied the governor. "I have often thought that it is a shame to spoil a good collar digger to make a poor governor."

The governor himself, a man of culture and refinement, has a great dislike for all shams in the way of pretended knowledge, etc., and has, moreover, a rather sharp tongue in criticizing them at times.

Not long ago he was giving utterance to his opinions of many men and things, chiefly the former, when some one

chanced to mention a New York politician, a member of Tammany Hall, who, it is said, had recently had the courage to return from Paris and assert to some of his political friends that he "thought in French" to such an extent that his sentences were now involuntarily constructed along Gallic lines.

"Yes," Mr. Odell dryly commented. "It's too bad about Blank. He fell down when he was in Paris and broke his English."

Joseph M. Terrell, the popular governor of Georgia, began life as a plow-boy, and the old red mud behind which he trudged in bare feet is still hale and hearty. Recently a former school-mate of the governor, while in a reminiscent mood, referred to their school days. "Joe Terrell first went to school to Mrs. Strozer," he said, "and afterward to Colonel W. T. Revell, now editor of the Meriwether Indicator. It is still a matter of history in Greenville that Joe was the only boy who was never thrashed

by the colonel, who, as a teacher, was a firm believer in the rod.

"Joe," we boys would say when we heard that he was to change teachers, "the colonel will give it to you when you come over here with us."

"But they missed it, for Joe and his teacher got along from the start. Never once did Colonel Revell find it necessary to use the birch on the future governor. Joe has since confessed, however, that we had him scared, and he entered Colonel Revell's school prepared to have his jacket dusted."

Andrew Jackson Montague, governor of Virginia, is very fond of fishing, shooting and good literature. The broad mouthed bass is his favorite fish, and he has much scientific as well as practical knowledge of the art of Walton. The governor is well read in history and political economy and is fond of Balzac. His boyhood friends state that as a youth he used to delve omnivorously into histories and even utilized the time when driving across the flat country between his mother's home and the courthouse, some ten miles, in exploring the recesses of books. As the staid old horse jogged along in the country chaise, with reins attached to a book in the green baize covering, the boy could read conveniently, and in this way went through Prescott's voluminous "Conquest of Mexico."

Richard Yates, governor of Illinois, as was his father before him, has kept a scrapbook for nearly thirty years and has pasted into it everything which concerned him and in which he took interest. One of the first entries in the scrapbook is the story of a contest in declamation away back in 1875, when the present governor was a pupil of the Whipple academy at Jacksonville, Ill. (the preparatory school of Illinois college), and one of the contestants. He delivered the "Supposed Speech of John Adams." Commenting on his effort, the local reporter said, "The young gentleman, for one of his years, did exceedingly well, and the audience greeted him with deserved applause." He was then fifteen years old.

William J. Bryan, who was in the same school and of the same age, was also a competitor in this contest, and of him the reporter said: "Mr. Bryan delivered Patrick Henry's celebrated

speech in a most creditable manner. His voice, however, was not so good as it otherwise would have been."

Neither Yates nor Bryan won a prize, however, the rewards of excellence going to two young men who as yet have not attained to national fame.

Edwin Warfield, the new governor of Maryland, describes himself as a lawyer and farmer. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, is a man of wealth and has been conspicuous in state politics for many years.

Born in Maryland fifty-five years ago, the governor was educated in the public schools and at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, and then embarked in business. He is the founder and president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and a state senator, president of the senate and surveyor of the port of Baltimore, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1896. The governor is very much interested in patriotic matters and in 1902 was elected president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

A. B. Cummins, who is serving his second term as governor of Iowa, is noted for his grace, power and vigor on the platform. The gift of oratory was acquired by Governor Cummins in early years, but an experience in one of his first attempts at public speaking is rendered much more amusing by the lapse of time than when it occurred.

When he was twenty-one he went back to his old home in Pennsylvania for a visit. Soon after his arrival a soldiers' reunion was held, and he was asked to speak. The meeting was held at a little crossroads, and Mr. Cummins, with all the dignity at his command, began with the statement that, unfortunately for him, he was born too late to take part in the dangers and glories of a soldier's life. Just then he was attacked with mental paralysis and couldn't say another word. After an instant of hesitation he noticed a grizzled veteran in the corner lean over and whisper to a companion. The whisper was audible all over the house, and the speaker heard "It's a blanked pty he was born at all." That broke the spell, and like a flash his scattered ideas returned, and he made a speech that satisfied even the whisperer in the corner.

The salaries of governors range from \$1,500 in Vermont and Oregon, the smallest amount paid, to \$10,000 in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the largest amount. In addition to Vermont and Oregon, New Hampshire pays a small sum to her governor, Nahum J. Bacheelder, who runs the state for \$2,000 per annum. Maine also pays her governor the same sum. Wyoming and Nebraska give \$2,500, West Virginia, \$2,700, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota each pay \$3,000; Florida and Mississippi \$3,500, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Washington, \$4,000; Maryland \$4,500, Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin \$5,000; Illinois \$6,000, Kentucky \$6,500, and Massachusetts, Ohio and Porto Rico, \$8,000. Governor Bacheelder is a native of his state and is forty-nine years old. Earning is his favorite business when he is not holding office.

No chief executive of any commonwealth in the Union has a greater hold on the affections of the plain people than has James B. Frazier, governor of Tennessee. He came of sturdy Scotch stock, and his people for generations have been noted for their public spirit. His father, Judge Frazier, while criminal judge was impeached by the famous Brownlow legislature because he, in his judicial capacity, released members of the state legislature on writs of habeas corpus who had been arrested for absconding themselves from the legislative halls and refused to be counted in a quorum necessary to enact obnoxious laws. Judge Frazier was restored to civil rights by the constitutional convention of 1870 and soon after was re-elected to the very office from which he had been enjoined.

Governor Frazier, simple and unostentatious himself, attracts the humble as well as the more exalted, and any day on the streets of Chattanooga the greeting of "How're you, Jim?" may be heard from some mechanic or farmer to whom the governor of the state is just plain Jim Frazier.

"But," said the merchant to the applicant, "you don't furnish any reference from your last place."

"You needn't worry about that," replied the man with the close-cropped head and prison pallor, "I wouldn't be here now if it hadn't been for my good behavior in my last place."—Philadelphia Press.

The indications are for an excellent sugar beet crop in Michigan.

James P. Taylor, who is a Philadelphia boy, had been watching a dog chasing his tail for three minutes. "Papa," he asked, "what kind of a dog is that?" "That," said his father, "is a watch dog."

Willie was silent a moment. "Well," he finally said, "from the time he takes to wind himself up, I know he must be a Waterbury watch dog."—Philadelphia Ledger.

James P. Taylor, who is a Philadelphia boy, had been watching a dog chasing his tail for three minutes. "Papa," he asked, "what kind of a dog is that?" "That," said his father, "is a watch dog."

Willie was silent a moment. "Well," he finally said, "from the time he takes to wind himself up, I know he must be a Waterbury watch dog."—Philadelphia Ledger.

James P. Taylor, who is a Philadelphia boy, had been watching a dog chasing his tail for three minutes. "Papa," he asked, "what kind of a dog is that?" "That," said his father, "is a watch dog."

Willie was silent a moment. "Well," he finally said, "from the time he takes to wind himself up, I know he must be a Waterbury watch dog."—Philadelphia Ledger.

James P. Taylor, who is a Philadelphia boy, had been watching a dog chasing his tail for three minutes. "Papa," he asked, "what kind of a dog is that?" "That," said his father, "is a watch dog."

Willie was silent a moment. "Well," he finally said, "from the time he takes to wind himself up, I know he must be a Waterbury watch dog."—Philadelphia Ledger.

James P. Taylor, who is a Philadelphia boy, had been watching a dog chasing his tail for three minutes. "Papa," he asked, "what kind of a dog is that?" "That," said his father, "is a watch dog."

speech in a most creditable manner. His voice, however, was not so good as it otherwise would have been."

Neither Yates nor Bryan won a prize, however, the rewards of excellence going to two young men who as yet have not attained to national fame.

Edwin Warfield, the new governor of Maryland, describes himself as a lawyer and farmer. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, is a man of wealth and has been conspicuous in state politics for many years.

## The Mercury.

JOHN P. HANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, March 5, 1904.

Congress is soon going to legislate in favor of clean money, which is a very wise and very proper precaution.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has reported favorably a bill to allow national banks to loan money on real estate security.

It is suggested that the Progress Committee be turned into a permanent association so that its work may be continued permanently. Some contributions have come in this week and the committee is still hopeful of being able to accomplish something.

The "Progress" Committee, now "Boom" Committee, now propose to make themselves a permanent organization. Here's hoping they will not die an untimely death like the Newport Board of Trade that once flourished here for a brief period of time.

The Republican agitation last fall has accomplished one good thing. It has shown the wickedness of the act allowing boards of aldermen to abandon streets and locate new ones, passed by Democratic maneuvering last winter. So this week after a gentle reminder from the city council, a bill is introduced into the General Assembly to repeal the act.

This has been a hard winter for sidewalks and many of our new granite sidewalks are suffering badly. The trouble is with the foundations. Many of the places they have not laid deep enough and did not have sufficient drainage. The Broadway walks are suffering the most of any that we have seen in any part of the city. Many of these will have to be relaid.

The city council of Newport has placed itself on record as favoring the construction of a tunnel by the N. Y. & H. R. Co., in order to provide better facilities for traffic into the city of Providence. This is as it should be. Newport has a great deal of interest in this matter as the travel between the two cities is large and the proposed tunnel will afford very material relief from the present inconveniences of the trip.

They are having a red hot fight in one of the Alabama Congressional districts. Congressman Bankhead has long been the absolute owner of the seat, and none other dare apply. But now the darling Hobson of the Merrimack fame says he wants it and is going to get it if he can. There is consternation among the Woodbacks. Here is hoping Hobson wins. The two candidates are going in for a joint debate. Hobson had better come the Merrimack trick on his opponent and bottle him up.

There is a battle royal on to control the Democratic National delegates which are to be chosen next Thursday. Ex-Mayor Greene of Woonsocket and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Pawtucket are out for a Hearst delegation, while Col. Hooley, Col. Quinn and Dick Comstock are opposed to this combination and will do all they can to have Rhode Island represented by a strong anti-Hearst delegation. It is understood that the members of the party represented by Hooley and Comstock are in favor of Judge Parker.

Newspaper reports say that the President has asked Senator Aldrich to take charge of the coming campaign. This may or may not be true, but it is certain that he would make a good man for the place. The Boston Herald has a long story to the effect that as his daughter married the son of John D. Rockefeller he would be debarred from taking the position. It is a little difficult to trace any logic in such reasoning. There is no man in the party better fitted to manage a victorious campaign and we certainly hope he will accept the position.

It is said that the N. Y. & H. R. Co. have taken over the Fairhaven and Westville trolley system, which includes the entire system entering the city of New Haven. The purchase of these lines will, it is claimed, break up any long distance parallel trolley system between Boston and New York. The trolley systems may in time become long distance competitors with the steam roads, but they will have to be greatly improved over present conditions. A trolley ride from Boston to New York under present conditions would be but little better than the old-fashioned stage coach and would consume nearly as much time.

A Democratic exchange, lamenting that fourteen Democratic Senators voted for the Panama treaty and fourteen against it, thereby leaving the Republicans all the glory, says "The canal was originated by Democrats, has been steadily advocated by Democrats, and will be dug by Democrats." As the digging will probably be largely by the "heavenly Chinese" there can be no objection on our part to the Democrats claiming the diggers as belonging to their party. That same paper takes its party friends in the House to do for voting against the increase of the navy, which is historically and logically the Democratic policy. Is there any man now living that can point to an instance where it has been "historically and logically" the Democratic policy to vote for the increase of the navy? If so let him stand up and be counted.

Mr. Frank M. Wheeler was in New York the past week.

## A Dangerous Man.

One year ago, that is, on the 5th of March, 1903, The Wall Street Journal said:

"We cannot believe that the public conscience has become so debased that a man like Mr. Hearst could obtain enough votes to elect him to the Presidency of the United States under ordinary conditions. The present conditions, however, are not altogether ordinary. Passions have been aroused and prejudices strengthened, and the effect of passion and prejudice is to obscure the process of reasoning. Mr. Hearst is working hard, with three great newspapers of his own, and a large number of labor papers, to induce the public to elect a man who is a very dangerous man. It is a campaign of ignorance, no doubt, in a philosophical sense, but it is a campaign of reasoning. Indeed, in a sense of eloquence and logic, and is therefore dangerous. People who are anxious for Mr. Roosevelt's defeat are recommended to devote a little thought to the following facts: Mr. Hearst is President of the United States."

It is not strange that so few, at the time these words were written, paid attention to Mr. Hearst's candidacy. It was so inconceivable that a man of his type and character could become the candidate of a great party so high an office, that the idea was dismissed almost as a joke. Herein consisted the opportunity for Mr. Hearst to carry on effectively and practically unopposed his campaign, and results show that he has not neglected the opportunity.

Through his newspapers, his clubs, his labor affiliations, by demagogic agitation by liberal use of money, and by appeals to ignorance and prejudice, he has built up a political machine of so much strength, that in the past two months it has not only carried the country, but has thrown into a panic those Democrats who have been laboring for a reorganization of their party on conservative lines, and who at one time appeared to have reached a point where they could count upon success. What seemed almost a joke a year ago has now become a dangerous menace to the country, and some who a year ago were eagerly looking around for a way to defeat Mr. Roosevelt, are now just as eagerly championing his candidacy in order that Hearst and all that he represents may be defeated.

Thus far, discussion of Mr. Hearst's candidacy has centered on its appeal to the class prejudices of the people, on its arraying of labor against capital, and of the poor against the rich—all of those things which tend to produce social upheaval and revolution. No one has cared to enter into the subject of Mr. Hearst's personal character, both because of reluctance to open up so unsavory a subject, and because it seemed necessary, in order to prevent Mr. Hearst from capturing the Democratic convention, only to lay bare the demagogic character of his appeal for public support, and the methods which he was employing through his use of money to create an effective political organization.

But at last Mr. Hearst's candidacy has reached the stage where it has become needful to call public attention to the kind of man who is representing himself to the American people as a candidate for President, and the Evening Post, under the heading of "The Unthinkable Hearst," has performed a public service by dealing with this branch of the subject in an effective way. Those who desire to see this portrait should read the article to which we refer in the Evening Post of Tuesday, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"An agitator we can endure, an honest radical we can respect, a fanatic we can tolerate, but a low voluptuary trying to sting his jaded senses to a fresh thrill by turning from private to public corruption, is a new horror in American politics. To set the heel of contempt upon it must be the impulse of all honest men."

It is stated in Washington that in order to prevent just such articles as this, Mr. Hearst intends to use his influence with labor organizations to hold up a boycott of all newspapers entering into a discussion of his personal character in his campaign for the Presidency. It would be quite in keeping with the methods of a man who has not hesitated to employ demagoguery to attract and money to buy political support, to also employ the strike and the boycott to prevent adverse criticism and exposure of his political and personal character.—Wall Street Journal.

An American naval officer just returned from the Far East, says that the sympathy of the American navy in these waters is with Russia rather than Japan. He expresses great surprise at the sympathy for Japan that he finds at home. The success Japan has had so far in her naval operations is he says no more than naval men anticipated. It has been patent to all well informed persons that Japan's navy is much superior to Russia's. In some respects Japan has a more efficient navy than the United States, while in the Russian navy there is much to be desired in personnel and discipline. But, in spite of Russia's naval inefficiency, American naval men are surprised at the success Japan has had with the use of torpedoes. But sea power is not going to win this war. I think you will find when the spring break-up comes that the Russian army will push on southward like an avalanche. I think the general opinion of naval officers is that, while Russia may meet with many reverses before the tide turns, she will ultimately crush the Japanese army of invasion. Naval officers see this war in but one light—it is a struggle between yellow blood and white blood, and in such a struggle our sympathy must be with the white blood. Japan has imperial ambitions of a yellow empire, and if she were not fighting the Russians, she would be quarrelling with somebody else. The American newspapers take Japan's side because they allege that Russia's diplomacy is dishonest. Any one who has been in the Far East well knows what little weight attaches to such an argument in the present conflict. I believe that when our people know more of the real situation in the Far East they will pray for Russian success.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Providence will have its annual dinner on March 23d. The speakers on that occasion will be Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Senator Aldrich and Lieut. Gov. Utter.

Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge is guest of Mrs. Julia R. Eldridge in New York.

Mr. John W. Gillingham is able to be out after his recent illness.

## Brown Alumni Dinner.

One of the most noteworthy and successful banquets in the history of the local Alumni Club was held Wednesday night at the Wellington. Hon. Arthur L. Brown of the U. S. Circuit Court, a member of the class of '76, presided. The guest of honor was President George Harris of Amherst College, who spoke on "Aesthetic Culture." Other addresses were: Henry B. Palmer, editor of the Brown Alumni Monthly on "The College Beautiful"; Professor J. Irving Mannatt of the Greek Department, "Is the Germ of Greek Culture Traceable among Modern Students?" Mammond Lamont, editor of the New York Evening Post, "The Ethical Conditions Surrounding College Athletics"; and Hon. Francis A. Gaskill, Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, "Brown in the Judiciary." The concluding address was by President Fawcett on "The Relation of Brown University to other Universities." About 300 were in attendance, including many local alumni of Amherst.

## General Assembly.

Increased activity has been manifested in the Legislature this week and the committees have begun to report bills that have been in their hands for some time. The bill changing the rate of the State tax has been made a special order for next Tuesday in the Senate. In the Senate the finance committee has reported the annual appropriation bill, as passed by the House. A resolution has been introduced appropriating \$14,000 to assist the town of New Shoreham in completing an inner harbor. In the House a bill has been introduced to repeal the act allowing the board of aldermen of Newport to close highways under certain conditions.

The local Hibernian societies will take part in the observance of St. Patrick's Day in Fall River on March 17. Last year the celebration was held in this city and there was a big street parade.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society held in Providence this week Dr. C. F. Barker of this city was elected a vice president of the organization.

Dr. M. F. Wheatland is able to be out after his recent illness.

## Not a Candidate.

An authority close to the ex-President says: We are in a position to state two things with respect to Mr. Cleveland and the Presidency. The first is, that his determination not to be a candidate is unalterable and fixed against any and all contingencies that can be imagined. Those people who cherish lingering hopes that he may be induced to reconsider this, are doomed to disappointment. The second thing is that Mr. Cleveland has very slight expectations of the Democratic party nominating what might be called a "decent" candidate for the Presidency, and that he has expressed to friends his opinion that in the circumstances, and failing a "decent" Democratic candidate, the re-election of President Roosevelt is the best possible thing for the country.

As bearing upon this matter, it is generally understood that the Hearst campaign is not expected, by Hearst, Hiram, and the others, to be successful in leading Hearst in the White House this time. The ultimate object of the campaign, however, is to place Hearst in such a position of strength in the convention and in the party that he will have to be recognized by a high position in the event of Democratic success this time, and by the nomination next time in the event of Democratic failure.

## Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1904 by W. T. Foster. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 11 to Mar. 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 15 to 17. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Mar. 16, cross west of Rockies by close of 17, great central valleys 18 to 20, eastern states Mar. 21. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 16, great central valleys 18, eastern states 20. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 19, great central valleys Mar. 21, eastern states 23.

This disturbance will be a fierce storm from its beginning on the Pacific coast but will lose force as it approaches the Atlantic. Temperatures will go to extremes; high preceding the low, and low following it amounting to a cold wave in northern states and unusually cool in southern. Showers of rain will be fairly well distributed throughout the United States, probably being deficient in southwestern Texas about the upper lakes, lower Missouri valley, upper Ohio valley and the southeastern states.

Another severe storm period is expected about close of the month which will be described in next bulletin. From March 17 to 21 you should keep a watchful eye on the clouds and sky for about that time the storms may become dangerous. Wait till that disturbance goes by and you will be much safer on land or sea.

## Little Compton.

A chicken supper was given in the vestry of the Congregational Church Wednesday evening by the men, to whom praise is due for the success of the affair. The menu consisted of roast chicken, chicken pie, salad, vegetables, tea and coffee. A goodly number were present, about 150 partaking of the supper. At the close of the supper a short entertainment was given, the pastor, Rev. Wilson Buxton, acting as toastmaster.

## Block Island.

At a Democratic caucus on Thursday evening the following were elected delegates to the State Convention, to be held on March 10: Percival Rose, Elmer Allen, Napoleon B. Rose, and William H. Dodge. There was intense interest manifested in the gathering, which numbered over 100.

It is rumored that there will be a new Block Island steamer built before another season closes, to be of a size between the Danielson and the New Shoreham.

## Washington Matters.

The Preliminary Developments of the Presidential Campaign are Coming Smoothly—Campaigners Meeting—Promoting the Panama Canal—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1904.

A great calm has fallen upon the Republican politicians since the death of Senator Hanna, and the soap-bubble character of the various "bubbles" for President, other than the present occupant of the White House, has been demonstrated. The President is making no special effort to pick out a manager for the coming campaign; a manager hardly seems to be needed. Everything is falling into place like clockwork. Mr. Davis, private secretary to Senator Hanna, takes the place made vacant by the resignation of Perry Heath, and for the present prominent Republicans will look after the larger interests of the party. It is now known that Senator Hanna had the most sincere friendship, and the highest regard, for the President, and that he was not the man to carry a knife up his sleeve. There is no longer a former factional fight in Ohio; if there were any aspirants in that state for Hanna's vacant seat they have generously declined to come forward and all are willing that Congressman Dick should become the new Senator. He is a man of much force of character, who has seen all sides of life, from being the humble keeper of a feed store in the little city of Akron, O., to his present high and honorable position. In the lower House of Congress he will be succeeded by Mr. E. L. Dampson, who has been lieutenant governor of Ohio, and prominent in politics for the last twenty years. As the Buckeye state goes so goes the rest of the world. There is even Republican harmony in New York state, and the three great leaders, Gov. Odell, and Senators Platt and Dewey, are all agreed, and each is welcome to the confidence of the President. Senator Dewey is a candidate for re-election and there appears to be little opposition. Elsewhere in the United States the Republicans are confident, cheerful and united. Much regret is expressed over the news of the serious illness of Senator Quay, of Philadelphia, at his retreat in Florida. But, if the worst should prove true, his state is overwhelmingly Republican, and can be depended upon to vote solid for the Chicago nominee.

There has been considerable opposition in the House to the proposed large appropriation for the navy, Congressman Burton, Rep., of Cleveland, O., leading. But the bill has passed the House and will pass the Senate and will carry nearly one hundred millions of dollars. Congress is busy with the appropriation bills, and it is amusing to see how interested Senators are in the various items of the Agricultural appropriation bill. That good old farmer of Vermont, Senator Proctor, who cultivates one of the largest marble quarries in the country, has the bill in charge. It will carry between six and seven millions of dollars, every cent of which is for the benefit of those who till the soil, and are the backbone of the nation. The Senate is disposed to increase the appropriations for all sorts of experiments; to make divisions into bureaus with an increase of salaries all round; and it has ordered an investigation of the effects of cold storage upon annual flesh and other food products. There are those who believe that much sickness is caused by partaking of meats which have been kept for a long time in cold storage, thawed, frozen and refrozen, as the custom is in Washington. The Smoot investigation will soon begin, and witnesses who stand high in the Mormon church have been summoned to Washington, to tell what they know about the Apostle, who is now a Senator. Mr. Reed Smoot is a young man, in appearance more like a travelling man for a ready-made clothing house than a Senator. He is tall, thin, not quite at ease, pleasant, but evidently out of place in his present position. He takes a modest part in the proceedings of the Senate and is an attentive listener to all the debates.

There are several perplexing complications in the Panama canal job. It has been a great task to select competent and practical engineers who will be willing to work on the spot instead of at arm's length in comfortable offices in Washington. The President is determined there shall be no perfunctory work on this great enterprise and he has scoured the country for the best men who can be found. Those selected give great satisfaction to both parties, and Democrats, as well as Republicans, are thanking the President for his independence, wisdom and sagacity. Before the money can be paid to Panama there will have to be Congressional action, since the Spooner act requires that the money shall be paid to the "Republic of Colombia." The suit which Colombia has begun against the French canal company, must cause delay, in the matter of obtaining a clear title to the property. It is expected that one of the first contracts given out by the canal commissioners will be for machinery to the amount of fifty millions of dollars. This ought to keep a very large number of men employed in the shops for a long time, and with plenty of work there will be prosperity and contentment.

There is a delay in handing down a decision by the Supreme Court in what is called the great merger case, which will decide whether the Northern Security company is a legal institution or not. It is now stated that the court is taking its time to very carefully go over the whole ground, and may not make public its opinion before the first of March. This is purely conjecture, however, as the court is not in the habit of disclosing its intentions.

It costs so much to govern the 300,000 people who live in the District of Columbia, that the commissioners who have the spending of the money raised by taxation, are loudly calling for more, and devising ways and means to couple the people who have property to shell out. Complaint is made that a vast amount of real estate is now exempt from taxation, and the proposition is to tax it. This includes church property. Rev. Dr. Easton, a prominent Presbyterian divine, and Commissioner McFarland, are both in favor of the taxation of church property.

The post office conspiracy trial came to an end last evening in this city with a verdict of "guilty as indicted" as to all four defendants—Machen, Loreux, and the two Groffs. It has lasted forty-seven days. Motion was made for a new trial, and the prisoners were released on \$20,000 bonds each. This will tend, it is hoped, to make robbery by government officers a little less fashionable.

The work of widening Thames street north of Commercial wharf has begun, preparation having been made to remove the buildings on the west side of the street.

## Florida and Washington.

Leaving Newport Monday, March 1st, the Royal Blue Line have arranged for the most comfortable Florida tour of the season; the rate is \$50.00 and includes meals and sleeping-car, and one day stop in Washington going, and return transportation Jacksonville to Boston good until May 31st, with stop-over privileges.

The Washington dates are March 11th and 25th, April 8th and 22d, and May 6th. \$25.00 covers entire expense for week, personally conducted throughout. Drop a postal for illustrated booklet and guide giving all details. Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 380 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Miss Mary Cottrell and Miss Annie Cottrell, who have been in Europe for some time, will sail for home on March 14.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

STANDARD TIME.		MARCH 1904.		High water.		Low water.	
Day.	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.	Month.
1 Sat.	3	1 Sun.	3	1 Mon.	3	1 Tue.	3
2 Sun.	3	2 Tue.	3	2 Wed.	3	2 Thu.	3
3 Mon.	3	3 Wed.	3	3 Thu.	3	3 Fri.	3
4 Tue.	3	4 Thu.	3	4 Fri.	3	4 Sat.	3
5 Wed.	3	5 Sat.	3	5 Sun.	3	5 Mon.	3
6 Thu.	3	6 Sun.	3	6 Mon.	3	6 Tue.	3
7 Fri.	3	7 Mon.	3	7 Tue.	3	7 Wed.	3
8 Sat.	3	8 Tue.	3	8 Wed.	3	8 Thu.	3
9 Sun.	3	9 Wed.	3	9 Thu.	3	9 Fri.	3
10 Mon.	3	10 Thu.	3	10 Fri.	3	10 Sat.	3
11 Tue.	3	11 Fri.	3	11 Sat.	3	11 Sun.	3
12 Wed.	3	12 Sat.	3	12 Sun.	3	12 Mon.	3

Full Moon, 1st day, 8h. 40m. evening. Last Quarter, 8th day, 8h. 40m. evening. New Moon, 17th day, 8h. 40m. morning. First Quarter, 24th day, 8h. 40m. evening. Full Moon, 31st day, 7h. 40m. morning.

**Laxative Bromo Quinine**  
Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 3 Days  
E. W. Brown, New York, N. Y.

**For Sale.**  
Some Excellent Bargains in Real Estate Paying 8 to 10 per cent.

The property paying annually \$250 for \$2000. Another paying \$500 for \$1000.

OF STATIONERY I HAVE A VERY FULL LINE.  
**SIMEON HAZARD,**  
40 BROADWAY.

**A. O'D. TAYLOR,**  
132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.  
Telephone No. 323. Office hours 9 till 6.

**Farms For Sale in Middletown.**  
(Call or write for further particulars.)

- A. West Main Road, 30 acres, house and barn, \$12,000.
- B. Spring Road, 28 acres, house and barn, \$8,000.
- C. Off Honeymoon Hill, 3½ acres, cottage and lawn, \$4,500.
- D. In Eastport, 10 acres, superior house and barn suitable for summer occupancy, \$4,500.

**Marriages.**  
In Jamestown, 25th ult., by Rev. Charles D. Burrows, Albert Arnold Waterman and Jean Wilson Bryson.

**Deaths.**  
In this city, 21st ult., at the residence of his son, John J. Murphy, 22 East Bowery street, Michael Murphy, aged 65 years.

In this city, 1st inst., Thomas Jones.  
In this city, 1st inst., John Shepley, aged 30 years.

In this city, 25th ult., at her residence, 84 Hammond street, Mary, beloved and devoted wife of Hermanus Klassen, and daughter of William and Wilfrida Farn.

In this city, 27th ult., Samuel G. Wright, in the 64th year of his age.

In Providence, 28th ult., James C. Potter, formerly of this city, in the 72nd year.

In Eastport, 3rd inst., Annie, daughter of the late Thomas B. Gould, of this place.

The interment will take place in Newport during the month of April next.

In Tiverton, 1st inst., Elizabeth Tillingshead, widow of Moses T. Lawton, aged 72 years, seven months and 15 days.

In Tiverton, 25th ult., Robert Stanley, in his 39th year.

In Providence, 26th ult., Jane Collins, widow of Nelson Thins, aged 85; 26th ult., Solomon Hartman, aged 80.

**Some Real Estate Bargains.**

- Building Lots, 200 sq. ft., Rosemeath Avenue, \$400 00
- Six-room Cottage, Tolland, \$1,000 00
- Building Lot, 500 sq. ft., Jamestown, \$300 00
- R. I. Fifty-acre farm, Little Compton, R. I., \$900 00
- One and a half acres land, Jamestown, R. I., price on application.
- Fifty-acre farm, improvements, Little Compton, R. I., \$400 00
- Building Lot, 200 sq. ft., Friendship St., \$200 00
- Building Lot, 500 sq. ft., just off Broadway, \$500 00
- Six-room Cottage, all improvements, within block of Cranston Avenue School, \$3,500 00

**C. H. Wrightington,**  
61 BROADWAY, New York, N. Y.  
Telephone 724.

**CARTER'S**  
**LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE**  
SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they cleanse the bowels of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

**HEAD**  
ACHE

Backache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they cleanse the bowels of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

Backache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they cleanse the bowels of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

Backache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they cleanse the bowels of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

Backache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

## DRANK WOOD ALCOHOL.

Three Soldiers Dead and Two Others Are Dying

New London, Conn., March 1.—Corporal Thomas O'Brien, Private Morris O'Connor and Private John Reynolds, members of the coast artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Terry, are dead, and Private John Walsh and Private William Harrigan are confined to the military hospital at the post in a precarious condition. The men were poisoned by drinking wood alcohol. The proprietor of the military barber shop, at which place the men secured the stuff, is under arrest pending an investigation. O'Brien's home is in Westerly, R. I., the parents of Reynolds reside either in Beverly or Salem, Mass., and O'Connor is said to have relatives at Fall River, Mass.

According to the story told by a non-commissioned officer, O'Brien, O'Connor, Reynolds, Harrigan and Walsh obtained a quantity of liquor in some manner unknown to the officers at the post, and after it had been drunk the men desired to get another supply. They visited Piskell's barber shop to secure a quantity of alcohol. Piskell told the soldiers that wood alcohol was deadly poison.

The soldiers seemed to take this information as a joke and later managed to secure a quantity of the poison. They all drank of the liquid, with the result noted above.

Harrigan's condition indicates that death is a question of a few hours and the physicians have given up hope of saving Walsh.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS.

A business block at Whitefield, N. H., was burned, resulting in a loss of \$15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

By the will of Edward H. Lumberl, offered for probate at Bridgeport, Conn., Yale university is given property worth \$12,000 after the death of the persons having a life interest in it. If Yale does not accept the gift in five years it will go to Harvard.

Rockland, Me., harbor is again navigable, the ice which has bottled it up tight for several weeks having gone out. George Smith, a baker, aged 30, committed suicide at Winchester, Mass., by hanging. He was despondent because of his inability to secure employment.

Henry J. Hooper, '07, Dartmouth's football centre, is dead, having failed to rally from an operation for appendicitis. Although but 20 years old, Hooper had gained a wide reputation as a football player.

Elmore D. Alvord, a real estate dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Hartford, showing liabilities of over \$250,000.

George Rozowski, 23, cut his throat at Webster, Mass., and died within an hour. He was a deformed cripple and had had spells of despondency.

The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was dedicated at New Britain, Conn. This is a Polish Catholic church and was erected at a cost of \$90,000.

The body of William M. Robinson, address unknown, was found in a room of a hotel at Haverhill, Mass. The medical examiner decided that death was due to suicide by carbolic acid.

The body of Arthur Corey, a lumber survivor, 35, was found on the railroad tracks at a crossing at Nashua, N. H. The body was badly mangled.

During a fit of despondency Walter D. Towne of Hilleboro Bridge, N. H., 45, committed suicide by shooting.

Miss Mary Chandler, aged 60, was struck and instantly killed by a train at Concord, N. H. The accident is attributed to deafness.

The Farmerville cotton mills at Grafton, Mass., were sold at auction to Dexter Lambert for \$11,000. The property



## TROOPS POUR INTO KOREA

Japs Landing at Different Points  
In the Hermit Kingdom

## HAVE MADE DARING RAID

Flying Column Pushed Into a Position Left Unguarded by Russians and Which Commands Vital Points in Manchuria—Japan Has Complete Freedom of Sea by Caging of Both of Russia's Fleets

London, March 4.—The far eastern news consists chiefly of more or less reliable reports of Japanese military movements and the general idea among correspondents appears to be that no important land battle is expected before the end of March.

A dispatch to The Daily Express from Chemulpo, dated March 2, says that 15,000 Japanese troops have landed at Chinampo and gone to Ping Yang.

The Harbin, Manchuria, correspondent of The Daily Chronicle gives a rumor that 60,000 Japanese have landed at Wonsan.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that three separate Japanese armies have landed in Korea and the Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a report from Chefoo to the effect that six Japanese cruisers, escorted 10 transports, have been seen steaming in the direction of the Gulf of Liao Tung.

Nothing in any of these reports is improbable, but it is evident that Japan is maintaining strict secrecy as to her plans.

The Russian naval organ says the chief strategical mission of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is to prevent the Japanese from landing on the shores of the Gulf of Liao Tung, thus protecting the right flank and rear of the forces in Manchuria from the Japanese army.

If the dispatch from Vladivostok, to the effect that 2500 Japanese troops landed at Song Chai, Peking Bay, Feb. 19, and immediately started west by rail for Manchuria be true, the Japanese have begun a daring raid. The fact that they moved without artillery shows that they were traveling light for the purpose of making speed. Manchuria is situated about 150 miles from the point of departure on the northern border of Korea. Here the highway from Kijiu to Mukden goes west is crossed by the highway from Kirin going south over the Yalu. This road follows the river to Wiju, at its mouth. The Mukden-Kijiu road also has a branch to Vladivostok.

On the basis of present knowledge it would appear that the Russians had left this important pivot point unguarded and that the ever-alert Japanese had hastened to seize it. According to the dispatches they have been on the road two weeks today and if the traveling has been good should have reached their destination by this time. If other troops follow and support them and together they can hold the place the Japanese have secured a strong position, directly south of this Harbin-Kirin road, which also leads to Mukden in the west and Vladivostok on the northeast.

Tokio also reports that more than a mile of the Vladivostok-Harbin railroad has been destroyed, probably by the force landed at Possiet Bay, and there is evidence that the so-called Vladivostok squadron is bottled up in the harbor of that port. If the Japanese have inged both of the Russian fleets Japan has complete freedom of the sea and can use her transports with perfect freedom and without convoy except perhaps by torpedo boats.

**Say Japs Lost Heavy**  
Vladivostok, March 4.—Five witnesses of the naval fight at Port Arthur have just arrived here. They declare that the losses of the Japanese up to Feb. 25 were greater than has been admitted in foreign newspapers. In addition to five steamers sunk, they say that five torpedo boat destroyers, one gunboat and two torpedo boats were put out of action and several others so damaged that they will require extensive repairs.

**Strife Over Indemnity Tax**  
Shanghai, March 4.—A dispatch from Chen Ning Chou, province of Kwei Chou, China, announces that a rebellion has broken out against the Haver indemnity tax. The sub-prefect's residence was looted yesterday.

**Bomb-Throwing at Seoul**  
Tokio, March 4.—An intrigue on the part of the opposition at Seoul against the conclusion of the Japanese-Korean protocol culminated in the throwing of bombs at the residences of the foreign minister and his secretary. They escaped uninjured.

**Warship Going After Refugees**  
Washington, March 4.—Minister Allen reports to the state department that he has determined to send an American ship to the vicinity of Ping Yang to remove to a place of safety the women among the refugees gathered there. The cruiser Cincinnati, which is at Chemulpo, will bring away these people.

**Skyscraper Collapsed**  
New York, March 4.—Fourteen persons are believed to have been killed, of whom the bodies of only five have been recovered, about a score injured and several are missing through the collapse of the steel skeleton of the Hotel Darlington, a 33-story apartment house in course of erection on West Forty-sixth street.

## ON BRIGHAM'S TRAIL

Young Man Wanted For the Murder of Mrs. Smith

London, N. H., March 4.—Is the light of new developments the Backingham county officers are more than ever anxious to apprehend Carl E. Brigham, the young farmhand suspected of being the murderer of Mrs. Cella M. Smith, and they believe they have traced him as far as Lowell, Mass., where they are patrolled he left an electric car on Merrimack square at 6:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, a few hours after the murder.

Late last night the officers received information which convinced them that Brigham made his way to Pelham, a distance of five miles from the scene of the tragedy, within two hours after the murder was committed and from there took the first morning car for Lowell. He was provided with funds and when he took the car at Pelham at 8:40 he took out a \$10 bill which he offered for his fare.

The discovery of a blood-stained cap, later identified as Brigham's, together with a small crowbar, also stained with human blood, in the barn on the Marshall farm, convince the authorities that Brigham is the man wanted. These articles were tucked away in an obscure corner, and were brought to light by an officer who was searching for the weapon with which Mrs. Smith was murdered.

London, N. H., March 2.—Lying on the threshold of her blood-spattered and ransacked room was found the horribly mutilated body of Mrs. Cella Smith, a widow, 68 years old, who made her home with her brother, John Marshall. As she was known to have had considerable money in her room it is certain that Mrs. Smith was killed while defending her property against a robber.

## Dangerous Fooling With Torpedo

Lowell, Mass., March 4.—Edward Sweeney was probably fatally injured by the explosion of a railroad torpedo. John Brady will be disgraced for life and several other boys sustained minor injuries. The boys were playing in Middlesex street. Sweeney produced the torpedo. Another lad got a hammer and, pinning the torpedo against a wall, struck it a smart blow. An explosion followed and all the lads were thrown to the ground. Sweeney sustained a deep wound in the chest, extending into the lung. Brady's face and neck were badly gashed.

## Beverly Woman Murdered

Beverly, Mass., March 4.—Matrimonial difficulties led to a tragedy here, the victim being Mrs. E. A. Trask, who was shot and killed at the home of her mother. The alleged murderer is Joseph A. Hastings, a bartender of Salem. Hastings was arrested in that city, charged with the crime. Hastings had been drinking and those who know him ascribe his alleged act to this. He has a wife and four children in Salem. Mrs. Trask leaves a husband and a daughter. The Trasks had been separated for some time.

## Wants Changes in Theatre

Boston, March 4.—At the meeting of the common council last night Councilman Cook offered an order asking that the building commissioner to compel the management of the Hollis Street theatre to remove enough seats from the first and second balconies to make egress safe. Mr. Cook also claimed that three windows, each labelled "Exit to Fire Escape," were barred and that in case of a panic it would be impossible to open them, even if tools were near by. The order was referred to the mayor.

## Italian Strikers Return to Work

Clinton, Mass., March 4.—The strike of Italian laborers employed on the Wachusett reservoir has been settled. The settlement was a compromise. The contractor agreed to cancel the charge of 25 cents a week against each workman for insurance and the use of the commissary and the men withdrew their demand for a reduction in hours of labor at the same wages. The 250 laborers returned to work today.

## Highwaymen Held Up Car

Clinton, Mass., March 3.—Two masked men held up a car on the Worcester Consolidated railway at South Lancaster last night. The highwaymen were armed, and the 20 passengers in the car were terrified. H. I. Sauler knocked one of the highwaymen off the car and a brief fight followed, during which the highwaymen fired two shots, but no one was hit. The highwaymen then made their escape.

## Connecticut Railroad Deal

New Haven, March 4.—The deal whereby the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad will acquire the property of the Fair Haven and Westville street railroad is officially confirmed. In exchange for the stock of the street railway company the purchasing railroad will give certificates at the rate of \$30 a share, payable 50 years from April 1, 1904, with 3 1/2 percent interest, payable semi-annually.

## Gathering of Police Chiefs

Springfield, Mass., March 4.—The chiefs of police of about 35 cities and towns in Massachusetts and western Connecticut attended here the first gathering of the kind ever held outside of Boston. A start was made toward a number of improvements, including a bureau of mutual information and a cipher for telegraphing.

## Three Women Killed by Train

Wallingford, Conn., March 4.—Three women who were gathering coal along the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad were struck and killed by the engine of a passenger train at the Ward street crossing. It is supposed that thick fog was partly responsible for the accident.

## Diphtheria on Training Ship

San Juan, P. R., March 4.—The United States training ship Monongahela will not be able to sail for Hampton Roads March 10 as expected. Two new cases of diphtheria have been discovered among the crew. There are now 13 in the hospital and many under observation. The naval authorities insist that the sickness was contracted at San Juan.

## OVER TO DRY SIDE

Majority of Vermont Towns  
Against the Sale of Liquor

## FEW CITIES FOR LICENSE

All Show Decreased Majorities as Compared With Last Year—Home of Clement, Father of License Law, Goes No-License

Burlington, Vt., March 2.—A decided change in sentiment on the license question was shown at the annual elections held throughout the state, only 48 cities and towns, according to returns received thus far, voting in favor of liquor selling, as compared with 92 last year, when the prohibition law of half a century was annulled.

The total vote on the license question in the counties was as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Addison	1141	1793
Bennington	1629	1168
Chittenden	3474	2661
Essex	293	473
Franklin	2008	2229
Grand Isle	166	349
Lamoille	770	1128
Orleans	545	1612
Orange	686	1549
Washington	2560	3127
Windsor	1626	2068

Returns from Caledonia, Rutland and Windham are not completed.

The Democrats of Burlington re-elected Mayor Burke by the largest plurality ever given a mayorally candidate in this city. In addition the Democrats elected enough aldermen to the city council to give them a majority of one in the city council, which the Republicans controlled last year by three majorities. The city again voted in favor of license, but by a greatly reduced majority. The vote was: Yes, 2089; no, 1244.

The no-license advocates won a notable victory in the Rutland election by changing the 1200 majority for license last year to a majority of 102 against the sale of liquor. The campaign was strongly contested and the change was of special interest on account of the fact that Rutland is the home of Percival W. Clement, who originated the high-license campaign two years ago. The election in Rutland was also notable for the defeat of T. W. Temple, the Citizen candidate, and H. W. Spafford, the Republican candidate for mayor, by John F. Carlier, the candidate of the Independent Labor party, who won by a plurality of 28 votes. The vote on license was: Yes, 1109; no, 1211.

Intense interest centered in the elections at Barre, which resulted in the choice of a no-license mayor, but a victory for the license forces, which carried the city for license by the reduced majority of 72 votes. Last year the city voted license by 600 majority. William Barclay, the no-license candidate for mayor, was elected by a majority of 122.

The license party carried Vergennes, but by a greatly reduced majority. With the total vote cast only eight less than that of a year ago, the license majority was only 81, against 163 last year. The license question was the only issue in the election at Vergennes. The vote: Yes, 143; no, 112.

From a majority of 551 last year the no-license advocates of Burlington reduced the majority in favor of selling liquor to a bare 40 votes. The total vote was: Yes, 690; no, 650. Frank M. Corry was re-elected mayor by a substantial majority.

License was again favored at St. Albans, but the majority was only 151, as compared with 512 last year. Albert H. George (Dem.) was elected mayor without opposition.

## Adding to Naval Efficiency

Washington, March 1.—Secretary Moody has signed the order for the equipping of the 18 battleships and armored cruisers now building with submerged torpedo tubes. It is believed that the torpedo tubes which the Japanese battleships are equipped are responsible for the damage to the Russian battleships in the Port Arthur day attack, as the Russian vessels were hit below the waterline.

## Moderate Element Carries Cuba

Havana, March 2.—More complete election returns indicate that the Liberal Nationalists elected 15 congressmen, the Conservative-Republicans 11, and the Moderate Nationalists, a party peculiar to Santiago, 5. Of the six provinces in the island the Republicans won only in two. The result of the elections is regarded as a victory for the moderate element in politics.

## World's Fair Women's Fund

St. Louis, March 2.—The members of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase exposition were informed last night by President Francis that the \$100,000 which congress voted them had been placed to their credit.

## Dick Goes to the Senate

Columbus, O., March 3.—General Charles P. Dick was declared elected to the United States senate at the conclusion of the joint ballot of the two houses for both the short and long term.

## Alarm in Mohawk Valley

Fonda, N. Y., March 4.—The Mohawk valley is threatened with the most damaging flood in many years. Not in 40 years has there been as much snow to pass off and from indications the break-up has commenced. The people of the valley are greatly alarmed.

## Princeton Drops Many Students

Princeton, N. J., March 2.—Official announcement is made that 66 students have been dropped from the university for deficiency in studies. Of these, 84 are in the scientific department and 14 in the academic. Half of the total number are freshmen.

## NEW ACCUSATION

Embezzler Ham Said to Have  
Secured Loan by Fraud

## THEFTS SET AT \$264,000

Bail Is Increased to \$65,000, In Default of Which He Goes Back to Jail—Intimation That He Has Concealed Funds

Boston, March 4.—Remarkable revelations, provided they are all substantiated by future evidence, were made in the case of Wallace H. Ham, the self-confessed embezzler from the American Surety company of New York and St. Luke's home for convalescents of Roxbury, in the municipal criminal court before Judge Adams by Attorney Berry of New York, counsel for the surety company, who also appeared for the home.

Seldom in the history of Massachusetts has a man, who for years has stood high in society and church affairs, been painted blacker than was the man who for a week past has been imprisoned in the Charles street jail after vain attempts to raise the \$50,000 bail in which he was held Feb. 25 by Judge Ely.

At that time Ham was arraigned on a charge of embezzling \$104,000 from the American Surety company, but he was called upon to answer to another lower court warrant, which alleges the embezzlement of \$34,000 from St. Luke's home for convalescents. Charles W. Bartlett, counsel for the defendant, was ready to have the case against his client called, but to the surprise of the opposing counsel, Mr. Bartlett said that his client would waive examination on both charges. He said he simply wanted to address the court on the matter of bail.

Before he could start on that subject Attorney Berry said that if such was the fact, and there was to be no preliminary hearing, he also wanted to be heard on the question of bail. Accordingly he was first heard. In brief he asked that the bail in the two cases be fixed at \$100,000, or \$15,000 in the case of the surety company and \$25,000 in the case of St. Luke's home.

Mr. Bartlett objected to such large bail, and, after a scolding reply to the statements made by Attorney Berry, suggested that the bail in the case of the surety company be \$20,000 and in that of St. Luke's home \$5000. Judge Adams finally decided to let the bail in the case of the surety company remain as originally placed at \$50,000, and in the case of the home he made it \$15,000, or a total of \$65,000. Unable to secure sureties, Ham was once more remanded to jail.

In the course of the proceedings it was alleged that in securing a loan from the Atlantic National bank of Boston, Ham had presented false records and had also illegally used the name of Francis C. Foster on a document presented to the bank. Mr. Berry said that while such action was not perhaps a forgery, according to the statutory laws of Massachusetts it practically amounted to the same. It was also stated that the embezzlements from the American Surety company had been found to reach, in round numbers, \$220,000, and that while the figures in the case of St. Luke's home were placed at \$34,000, there is little doubt that they will reach at least \$50,000. Not a word was introduced about Ham's embezzlements from St. Paul's church.

During Attorney Berry's statement to the court, it was brought out that the American Surety company is of the belief that Ham has not squandered all of the money he stole, mainly because of statements made by Ham in his confessions, that he had made money on his investments. Mr. Berry's statement was to the effect that Ham may have hidden away a sum large enough to meet all of his thefts.

## Jim Crow Bill Passed

Annapolis, Md., March 3.—In the house of Delegates the bill providing that steam railways in the state shall furnish separate cars for negroes except on express trains, and that all steam boats plying in Maryland waters shall provide separate compartments, was passed by a strict party vote, all the Democrats voting for it and all the Republicans against it.

## Naval Boatswain Murdered

Pensacola, Fla., March 3.—Boatswain Divine, commanding officer of the naval tug Sebago, was assassinated last night at the Pensacola navy yard as he was going on board the vessel at the yard. He was struck from behind. A bluejacket named Galt, a member of the Sebago's crew, has been arrested.

## Street Railway Receivership

Boston, March 2.—John T. Birniet and John L. Hall have been appointed receivers of the Middleboro, Wareham and Buzzards Bay Street Railway company. They will operate the road, which has not been paying.

## Death Penalty Stands

Boston, March 1.—In the Massachusetts senate the committee on joint judiciary reported leave to withdraw on the petition that the death penalty be abolished. Two members of the senate and four of the house dissent.

## Refuse to Increase Wages

Fall River, Mass., March 3.—The Master Builders' association last night refused to accede to the demands of the carpenters for an increase of 25 cents a day because an eight-hour day was granted last year.

## Bank Call From Treasury

Washington, March 4.—Secretary Shaw has notified all special national bank depositories that they will be required to pay, on account of the Panama canal purchase, 20 percent of their holdings of government funds on or before March 25. The 20 percent aggregates about \$30,000,000, leaving about \$20,000,000 to be supplied from the treasury.

## Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with  
Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455, THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

## CLEARANCE SALE

..OF..

MILLINERY

...AT...

SCHREIER'S

143 Thames St.

ALL OUR TRIMMED HATS AT HALF COST

BARGAINS IN MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.

SALE NOW ON. Call and Secure good Bargains.

AT.....SCHREIER'S LEADING  
MILLINERY HOUSE

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,  
Hecker's Buckwheat,  
AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,  
Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

## Special Announcement.

We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,  
138 Thames Street.

WINDOW SHADES,  
CARPETS,  
WALL PAPERS,  
MATTINGS,  
OIL CLOTHS.

Discharged a Cargo of  
Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.  
BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

## NOTICE.

UNTIL APRIL,  
Our Hardware Store  
WILL BE CLOSED

Every evening at six o'clock,

excepting Saturday.

ALEX. N. BARKER,  
201 Thames Street.

## For Rent.

Good room in the Mercury Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st. Enquire at the Mercury Office.

Mr. Kidder—Ah, how do you do, doctor? If you have a few minutes to spare I wish you would come over to my home and chloroform my youngest boy.

Dr. Price—What is the matter with the lad?

Mr. Kidder—Oh, his mother wants to comb his hair.—Harper's Bazar.

Grocer—"Here, my little man; here's your pitcher of molasses. Now, where's the payment therefor?"

Little George Washington—"Mother told me to put it in the pitcher so I wouldn't lose it."—American Cultivator.

## LODGE ROOMS

OR

SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 112 and 114

Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well

lighted for Lodge purposes with either

two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

## CANE SEAT

Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENGELLAY,

1 ELX STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.



BOOTS & SHOES!

214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## NOTICE.

Have removed my BOOTS AND SHOES

## STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY

Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in these Waters—Facts and Early Steamboats—Subsequent Steamboat Lines—Incidents and Recollections—The March of Events.

(From Providence Bulletin, April 25, 1877.)

## THE SECOND SERIES OF BOATS.

Early in September, 1828, the Benjamin Franklin was completed and placed upon the Providence line. She was built and commanded by Captain E. S. Bunker. Her interior arrangement was different from that of other boats on the Sound, and merits a brief description. Her length was 144 feet, breadth of beam 21 feet, and depth of hold ten feet. She had two engines and three masts, being ship rigged. She bore, by way of ornament, an excellent bust of the philosopher, for whom she was named. On the left of the bust was a figure of Fame in the act of crowning the sage with an olive wreath; while on the right was the muse of History with her scroll to record the deeds and the lessons of wisdom which fall from his lips. Reaching the deck, one looked in vain for the ponderous machinery, and the numerous little cabins and offices usually to be seen. With the exception of a small enclosure around the head of the stairs leading to the ladies' cabin, the deck was open and unobscured from stem to stern. On each side of this open saloon was what appeared to be a long range of rooms furnished like the fronts of summer houses. Within the seemingly beautiful rooms, however, were the boilers, baggage rooms, of floors, kitchen, etc.

The boat was finished, as the veracious chronicler hath it, "with an eye to neatness, plainness, comfort, and convenience." The ladies' cabin had a rich Brussels carpet, damask curtains and furniture to correspond. The panel work was finished in imitation of mahogany and bird's-eye maple. The dining cabin was 75 feet long, 24 feet wide, and arranged for two rows of tables. The bar was in the forward cabin. So were generally the main passengers. The Franklin was considered the crack boat on the Sound, although the Chancellor Livingston was claimed to be the fastest boat.

On the 9th of October, 1828, the Franklin and the Livingston raced to Newport. The Journal devotes an editorial to the race and says:

By 11 o'clock the dense columns of smoke which blackened the heavens gave note of dreadful preparation. All was life and animation. The passengers and even the spectators partook of the feelings of the owners and commanders of the two boats, and in fact the boats themselves seemed animated for the occasion and alive for the race. Before the clock struck twelve the Franklin parted her fasts, apparently impatient for the encounter. She moved slowly down the stream and came to Fox Point wharf, waiting the departure of the Chancellor. At the usual hour, the Chancellor left the wharf, and the Franklin at the same time set her wheels in motion, but being too far to the westward she, unfortunately, grounded, and the Chancellor passed her. In about six minutes the Franklin was again in motion, proceeding rapidly on her voyage.

It should be remembered that the Chancellor was not prepared for the race. Just before the Franklin started her commander received a note from the captain of the Chancellor saying that the latter's piston was cracked, in such a manner as would prevent putting on the usual quantity of steam. The Chancellor was also prepared for her regular trip to New York, with a large number of passengers, and her wood was stowed as usual upon her upper deck. Had the Chancellor been prepared, the result would have been more favorable; as it was, she was beaten about three miles, or from twelve to fifteen minutes. With regard to the two boats, we entertain but one opinion. They are both first rate steamships, and with the Washington, we think there are not three better boats in the country.

Captain Coggeshall appears to have told the truth about the Chancellor's piston being cracked, as a few weeks later the piston broke, smashing the cylinders and other portions of her machinery, so that she was obliged to use her sails in order to get into Newport. Newspaper paragraphs about rapid travelling were very much in order at this time. This is one of them:

Mr. Cooper performed in Philadelphia Friday evening, and left there at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, taking the steamboat Franklin and Commercial Line, and arrived in Boston on Sunday at 12 o'clock, being thirty-two hours only on the passage from Philadelphia, twenty-one hours from New York and the route in Providence.

The Washington was withdrawn from the season, Dec. 4, 1828, and the Connecticut and Franklin formed the line during the winter. During the summer of 1829, the Washington, Captain Comstock; Fulton, Capt. Tomlinson; Chancellor Livingston, Capt. Coggeshall; and Franklin, Capt. E. S. Bunker, formed the line, and trips were made almost every day, except Sunday.

Early in May, a sad event occurred on the Benjamin Franklin. During one of her trips from Providence, George Washington Adams, eldest son of President Adams, fell or jumped overboard and was lost. He complained of not feeling well in the evening, but apparently recovered. About 2 o'clock in the morning, he came on deck and walked to and fro a few moments. His hat and coat were found on deck an hour or two later, but the young man was never seen again alive.

## THE TEMPERANCE OF OLDEN TIME.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Chancellor Livingston Steam Packet Company in 1829, a resolution was adopted prohibiting the steward from placing decanters of brandy and spirits upon the tables. This action created a tremendous stir. The meals on board the Chancellor had always been superb. In these meals the decanters had played no unimportant part; to banish them now was atrocious. The indignation was so strong that a letter from one of the directors soon found its way into print. The letter said that the directors "were not influenced by petty motives of economy or gain, but hoped to do a little to aid the cause of reform." The letter concludes as follows:

The tables are now supplied with red wines of good quality and pleasant flavor, as well as of good tendency in its effects upon those who may be affected by the motion of the boat. In addition to all this, whenever any person may choose to order brandy or spirits, from a belief of their necessity, it will be immediately and cheerfully supplied from the bar, and the gentle-

man will hear no more about it unless he pleases."

These honorable dictators showed themselves to be persons of disconcertment as well as of high honor.

On the 7th of November, 1828, the President joined the line. The Journal says of her: "What further improvements yet remain to be made in steamboats we cannot imagine; to us and our generation the President must appear the ne plus ultra; for she unites comfort and convenience with safety, elegance and unrivaled speed. She is a floating palace." The President was 180 feet long; 32 feet beam and 11 feet hold. Including the staterooms and ladies' cabins, she had 127 berths, as the papers persist in calling them. The speed of the President was considered almost incredible. She could go about 17 miles an hour. Her engines were low-pressure, 48 inch cylinders and 7 feet stroke. She was built under the direction of Captain E. S. Bunker for himself, Robert S. Bunker, who at once took command. During the winter of 1829-30, the Washington and President formed the line. In January the fare was raised to \$9, but reduced to \$7 in March. The summer passed away without special incident.

## LOSS OF THE WASHINGTON.

The summer of 1831 opened with the first serious accident on the Providence line. On Saturday night, May 14, the Chancellor Livingston ran into the Washington a little before midnight, off New Haven, and the Washington sank in fifteen minutes. The Chancellor struck the Washington just forward of the wheel-house, and stove in her bow to the water's edge. There were fifty-two passengers on the Washington, but all were taken on board the Livingston before the Washington sank. The Washington was then commanded by Capt. Tomlinson, and the Livingston by Capt. B. W. Comstock. Both captains were highly complimented for their behavior upon the occasion. "The collision was the result of bad steering on the Livingston, but the captain was not on deck, having, as was the custom then, retired for the night." The Chancellor met the President, about 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, off Sands Point, when the eastward bound passengers took passage on the latter boat, and arrived in Providence, Monday noon. The loss of property was large, but it finally appeared that but a single life was lost.

During the summer of 1831, there were two lines to New York. The President and the Franklin formed the New York and Boston steamboat line; fare \$8, and the Chancellor Livingston ran opposition, with the fare \$4, and meals extra. The President and Franklin landed at Fox Point, and touched at Long Wharf, Newport, each way. About midsummer a new boat, the Boston, was put on. She was built in New York, under the direction of Capt. Comstock, formerly of the Fulton, and was owned by the Rhode Island and New York Steamboat Company. The Boston was about 150 feet long, and was provided with double engines. She had a long cabin below and a ladies' cabin on deck. The Boston was the first boat built without a mast. She ran in connection with the New York and Boston Company's boats and the line was advertised as the New York and Boston and Rhode Island and New York line. The Chancellor Livingston was still in opposition, with her fare reduced to \$3. The Boston made pretty good time, averaging for four trips fifteen hours and six minutes per passage.

The season of 1832 opened with uncommonly brilliant promises. New stage lines were opened, and all the boats did a thriving business until midsummer, when the approach of the cholera made quarantine regulations necessary, and New York was almost suspended. The steamboats were withdrawn. Some of them lay idle during July and August, while others ran excursions to other cities. The Boston made a number of trips to Boston harbor and received a good many compliments. From the latter part of June until about the first of September, an effort was made to prevent persons entering Providence within ten days of their being in New York. In the latter part of August, a petition was signed for the repeal of a portion of the quarantine restrictions, and, early in September, the Boston recommenced regular trips between Providence and New York. A few days later, the President and Franklin were on again running under the style of the "New York and Boston Steamboat Co." The fare by each line was \$7 and found.

In the fall of 1832, the Providence Steamboat Company, John W. Richmond, President, put their new boat, the Providence, on the Providence and New York line. The Providence was built in New York under the oversight of Capt. Seth Thayer, and was afterward commanded by him. She was about 350 tons, and had a beam engine, the first seen hereabouts. Her interior followed the prevailing style. She had a long cabin below and a ladies' cabin on deck. She was called quite a fast boat and once raced with the President from Newport to New York. A venerable Quaker was on board the Providence, and, on reaching his hotel, was questioned by someone who wanted to get particulars of the race. "Of what beat her," said the man in drab, "I should think an inch."

The boats maintained the even tenor of their way during 1833 and 1834. The President and Franklin formed one line and the Boston and Providence another. The Connecticut made her last appearance in Narragansett Bay in 1833; and, in 1834, the Chancellor Livingston, which had been withdrawn from the Providence and New York line, struck a rock in Boston harbor, and was abandoned to the underwriters. The Hercules, apt. Vanderbilt, came here in 1832, but she made but a single trip.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## What Japan Has Done.

Dr. William Elliot Griffiths, who was called to Japan in 1870 to organize the government schools, was later professor of physics in the University of Tokyo, and is at authority on Japanese history and politics, contributes to The Youth's Companion of March 3d, "Japan Since 1854." Doctor Griffiths describes Japan's fifty years of progress in a way to give the reader a clear grasp of the nation's ideals. The important part in Japan's development, ascribed by Doctor Griffiths to Meiji, the reigning Mikado, is a trustworthy feature of the article.

## Qualifying Himself.

The Bookkeeper—That new messenger spends all his time reading such books as the "Boy Bandits." The Proprietor—I can see his finish. The Bookkeeper—Where? The Proprietor—On Wall Street.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Christening Ceremonies.

Young mothers frequently need inquiries as to the correct way to announce a child's birth, also how to arrange a christening. To the first inquiry the reply must be, that a birth is not "announced" at all in any formal manner, nor is it the custom to send cards telling the news. A member of the family may write notes to near relatives or very intimate friends who are supposed to be interested in the event. In that way the happy news becomes known among one's circle of acquaintances. In England the custom is to insert a notice in a newspaper, but this is not favored in America.

Friends and acquaintances try to make it a point to call to inquire for the mother and the new member of the family and to leave cards. They send or leave flowers, or may send a congratulatory note to the mother.

The child's christening takes place usually when it is about six weeks or two months old. Some parents prefer an earlier date. The ceremony should be performed in a church. If there is any good reason why it cannot be held there it may be held at home.

A difficult matter is in making a choice of sponsors or godparents. The custom is to select from among relatives or intimate friends. They are invited verbally or by an informal note written by the mother. The rule is that a boy shall have two godfathers and one godmother, a girl one godfather and two godmothers. There is, or should be, something very beautiful about the time honored relationship. It is a serious one and not to be regarded as a mere form.

Parents are, of course, the natural sponsors, but, should they die, the godparents are in duty bound to see that a child is brought to confirmation at the proper time. Gifts are made to the child by the godparents on the day of baptism, the usual presents being silver cups, silver bowls, silver knife, fork and spoon. The parents often follow the practical plan of depositing an amount of money in a bank to the child's credit. A rich godfather or godmother sometimes gives a check or makes a valuable investment for the child's benefit.

At a church ceremony the poor chosen is usually after the afternoon service. Only the family, sponsors and very dear personal friends are present. The child is appropriately dressed in a dainty white robe and face cap, and is carried into the church in the arms of the nurse. The sponsors and parents stand near the font where the clergyman reads the services, and others take their places in front pews. The godmother takes the child from the nurse, holds the little one in her arms until the moment when she must place the child in the arms of the clergyman. The baby's cap is removed. After the child is named the godmother receives him again, and holds him until the conclusion of the service.

After the ceremony there is usually a luncheon at the home of the parents, to which friends may be invited, the sponsors and the clergyman being included.

At a home christening the same forms are followed. The afternoon is the proper time. The occasion, although a joyous one, is really a religious ceremony, and, as such, should not be turned into an entertainment. It is in the best taste to mark such an occasion by simplicity and reverence. White flowers in tall vases may be appropriately used in decorating the table on which the baptismal bowl is placed. A silver bowl which is valued from family associations is generally used.

There may be a profusion of palms and white flowers in the rooms. Guests wear visiting gowns. The mother wears a pretty afternoon dress. White decorations are the rule for the luncheon table; flowers, candle shades, white cakes and bonbons. The refreshments may be very simple. An old-fashioned custom is to serve caudle, a peculiar beverage made of oatmeal gruel, spices, raisins and wines.—The Delineator.

## His Ringing Speech.

"They say you made a ringing speech, senator."

"Yes. Being in with the ring and realizing that the man who bucks against the ring may as well get ready to retire to private life, I couldn't very well make any other kind."—Chicago Record Herald.

"Why, yes," says the generous manufacturer to the soliciting church committee: "I shall be glad, indeed, to provide for the new set of hymn books that you request."

"Oh, thank you—thank you, sir," cry the members of the committee. "But," goes on the manufacturer, "why can't you have a little reciprocity about this? If I do something for you, won't you do something for me?"

"We will always mention you in our prayers," promises the chairman of the committee.

"That's very good," says the manufacturer; "but you might do more than that. Suppose now that on the opposite page from the one that will contain the hymn, 'Bringing in the Sheaves,' you work in some sort of a favorable notice for my new models for harvesting machinery."—Judge.

The following example of a quaint, philosophic Scotch character is related in the Scottish American: The season had been an exceptionally bad one for farming, but in a country, church not far from Arbroath the officials had resolved, according to custom, to hold the annual harvest Thanksgiving service. It was noticed that on that particular occasion Mr. Johnstone, a regular attendant and pillar of the church, whose crops had miserably failed, was not in attendance. The minister in the course of the following week met Mr. Johnstone and inquired of him the reason of his absence from church on such an important occasion. "Well, sir," replied Mr. Johnstone, "I dinna care about approachin' my Maker in a spirit of sarcasm."

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, while in New York on business a short time ago, was stopped near his hotel one evening by an elderly woman who inquired the way to Harlem. "It's over two miles, my good woman," said the senator. "You better take a cab." "Two miles," exclaimed the woman, despairingly, and I must walk." She was turning away when Aldrich said: "Here my poor woman, are a couple of dollars. That will take you home," and he walked on, followed by fervent blessings. Two nights later, not far from the same place, the same woman plaintively asked him the way to Harlem. "Good Lord, woman," he said, "haven't you got to Harlem yet?" and passed on.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mrs. Benham—Every time our boy runs away we find him on the railroad track. Benham—I've always said he was a born actor.—Town Topics.

## Concerning the Complexion.

"Many women have good complexions naturally, but let those who have not take heart," says a woman who knows whereof she speaks, "for almost any skin can be made to become firm and elastic, clear and hardy." "No doubt the Vicar of Wakefield's wife and daughters knew what was good for their skins, and did not fail to fill the soapbox that the good man so easily knocked over. Some one suggests that this concoction may have been simply a thin bran gruel, made with some rose water. The persistent use of this preparation will give a pale woman a lovely color. It should be used while hot, the face being washed therewith, and afterward spunged with alcohol.

The woman who desires a good skin must learn to breathe, and next to exercise, let her stand for five minutes before an open window, heels together, head up, chest out, chin in, tips back and hands hanging loosely at the sides. While in this position she must draw a long, deep breath through the nose and exhale slowly through the mouth. "Half an hour before breakfast it is well to drink about a pint of hot water containing a pinch of salt. Charcoal tablets after each meal are also excellent, but it is absolutely necessary to wash the body every day in tepid water with plenty of pure soap, finishing with a rough towel. After this the face should receive special treatment. Few people wash their face properly. The principal work should be done at night, and unless the skin is very thin a rather coarse washcloth, well soaped, should be used, with plenty of warm water. While the pores are open, massage the skin with a little kumidin, applying with the knuckles and palms of the hands.

Anyone desirous of avoiding undue lines and wrinkles on the throat and face should use this treatment patiently for one month. The improvement in the complexion will by that time speak for itself.

A cheap and useful adjunct to the daily bath may be made with odd bits of good soap, as a basis. Place a cupful of these scraps in a large knitted or cheesecloth bag, with a quart of bran, an ounce of powdered orris root and half an ounce of almond meal. This makes the best skin beautifier ever invented and after using it freely in the bath, perceptible improvement in the complexion will be noticed at once. Constant use will make the improvement permanent, and there will be also a luxurious feeling of perfect cleanliness as well as a flowerlike odor about the person, the effect of the orris root.

"Busy" women need only a few minutes daily to improve their appearance wonderfully. If they are obliged to hurry in the morning, the warm bath may be taken at night. A hot bath daily would be injurious, but skin specialists, as well as physicians, now repudiate cold ones, as they do not cleanse the pores. A tepid one each day and a hot one once a week, after which one should take care not to expose one's self, is the best regimen."—N. Y. Tribune.

## To Clean Ostrich Feathers.

"Hardly any woman who owns an ostrich feather thinks of washing it at home," Henry D. Surble tells me. "She believes the cleaning of the feather involves some intricate and delicate process, and is, withal, such a delicate matter that it can only be accomplished by a professional cleaner. But if she only knew it, cleaning an ostrich feather is not any more difficult than cleaning a bit of lace. All there is to it is knowing how, and that is what I'll tell you."

A tub of soap and lukewarm water must be prepared and then the soiled feather should be dipped into it and drawn through the hands a few times, as often as necessary, until the feather appears clean. Under no circumstances should it be allowed to remain in the soapy water; just dip it in and then draw it through the hand to squeeze the water and soap from it before dipping it in again. If it is very dirty it ought to be washed in two sudsy tubs; then, when the cleaning process is over, it must be rinsed through several bowls of clear, cold water, the rinsing method being the same as the cleaning, dipping the feather in the water and then drawing it through the hand.

"When it is thoroughly rinsed it must be drawn through the hand repeatedly until it is about dry; then it should be placed on the thigh and slapped with the hand, to bring it out fluffy. That is the whole operation. The fluffing of the feather may require a little practice, and it will be well to clean a poor feather before taking a more expensive one through this course of home cleaning, in order that the necessary dexterity, a thing that readily comes to one, may be obtained."

## Bright Benny.

"What a fine boy Benny is getting to be!" remarked Mr. Bloomer's mother-in-law, who was taking dinner with Bloomer.

"Yes, indeed," replied Bloomer, proudly. "He's a regular logician, too; he'll ask questions and deduct conclusions in a masterly manner. He's inherited his father's brain power," added Bloomer, modestly.

A few moments later the conversation turned upon Mormonism, and Benny, in his search for Mormonism, asked:

"Papa, what is a Mormon?"

"A Mormon, Benny, is a man who marries more than one wife."

"Then you are a Mormon, ain't you, papa?" asked Benny, anxious to display the deductive powers which his father had commended.

"I a Mormon, Benny? Why, how in the world did you get such an idea in your head as that?"

"Why, I heard you tell Mr. Spratts yesterday that you married all your wife's family."

"Mrs. Bloomer," said that gentleman, turning to his wife, "I think Benny had better be sent to bed now. He's been up quite late enough."

The dentist was cleaning Mrs. Flannigan's teeth. "What a splendid set of teeth you have, Mrs. Flannigan!" he remarked.

"Shure, they ought to be fine. They're imported," she replied.

"Imported?" said the dentist in astonishment. "Why, what do you mean? They're your own teeth."

"But I'm telling you they're imported—imported from Ireland along with myself."—N. Y. Times.

A long suffering tailor recently wrote one of his customers as follows: "Dear Sir—Will you kindly send a amount of your bill and oblige?" To which the obliging debtor replied, "The amount is £6 3s. Your resp'y."—London Tit-Bits.

## Fall River Line.

## FOR NEW YORK, the South and West.

## PLYMOUTH AND PILGRIM

In commission. A fine orchestra on each. LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only at 8:15 p. m. Returning from New York Mondays leave for North River, foot of Warren Street, week days only, at 5:00 p. m. due at Newport 2:45 a. m., leaving there at 3:45 a. m. for Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Steamship Express Office, 77 Thomas Street, J. J. Green, Ticket Agent, C. C. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I. O. H. Taylor, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

## CHANGE OF TIME

## On and After October 1, LEAVE NEW PORT FOR

## PROVIDENCE

Week days 8:00 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 11 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.

## PRUDENCE and CONANICUT.

Stop at Conanicut Park Mondays only. Stop at Prudence Park Mondays and Saturdays only.

R. BUFFUM, Supl. Transportation, A. H. WATSON, President.

## Newport &amp; Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Leave  
Newport 7:00 a. m. 7:15 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 8:45 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:15 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 11:15 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 a. m. 12:15 a. m. 12:30 a. m. 12:45 a. m. 1:00 a. m. 1:15 a. m. 1:30 a. m. 1:45 a. m. 2:00 a. m. 2:15 a. m. 2:30 a. m. 2:45 a. m. 3:00 a. m. 3:15 a. m. 3:30 a. m. 3:45 a. m. 4:00 a. m. 4:15 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 4:45 a. m. 5:00 a. m. 5:15 a. m. 5:30 a. m. 5:45 a. m. 6:00 a. m. 6:15 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:45 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:15 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 8:45 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:15 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 11:15 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 a. m. 12:15 a. m. 12:30 a. m. 12:45 a. m. 1:00 a. m. 1:15 a. m. 1:30 a. m. 1:45 a. m. 2:00 a. m. 2:15 a. m. 2:30 a. m. 2:45 a. m. 3:00 a. m. 3:15 a. m. 3:30 a. m. 3:45 a. m. 4:00 a. m. 4:15 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 4:45 a. m. 5:00 a. m. 5:15 a. m. 5:30 a. m. 5:45 a. m. 6:00 a. m. 6:15 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:45 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:15 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 8:45 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:15 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 11:15 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 a. m. 12:15 a. m. 12:30 a. m. 12:45 a. m. 1:00 a. m. 1:15 a. m. 1:30 a. m. 1:45 a. m. 2:00 a. m. 2:15 a. m. 2:30 a. m. 2:45 a. m. 3:00 a. m. 3:15 a. m. 3:30 a. m. 3:45 a. m. 4:00 a. m. 4:15 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 4:45 a. m. 5:00 a. m. 5:15 a. m. 5:30 a. m. 5:45 a. m. 6:00 a. m. 6:15 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:45 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:15 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 8:45 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:15 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 11:15 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m.



## Outlook on the Isthmus.

With the completion of the canal, the new era opens on the Isthmus. Colombia may be a little slow to recognize what is done, but the people of Panama are ready, even impatient, for the work to begin. They were ready last November. They wanted to start in Colon and Panama before the end of the dry season, so called. It is not very dry at any season of the year, but there are yet two months in which the moisture is relatively light compared with the other months, so this advantage need not be lost.

It is a broad and far-reaching treaty, probably more far-reaching than the majority of the American people realize, for the public debates in the Senate have been chiefly attacks on President Roosevelt's course and sturdy defense. As the years go by and work progresses, there will be more appreciation of Secretary Hay's clear and vigorous grasp of what the future as well as the present demanded. It is all in the treaty, as time will disclose.

In the beginning there was a tendency shown to question the explicit agreement of the United States to maintain the independence of Panama on the ground that it established a protectorate. Yet it did not matter whether the canal was built under the Colombian sovereignty which formerly obtained on the Isthmus, or whether the other route was taken and the ditch dug across Nicaragua and a corner of Costa Rica. Once the United States began building the waterway, the protectorate was established over whatever territory the canal crossed. This was recognized in Central and South America more fully than in the United States. The value of the definite statement in the convention with Panama over the more vague and guarded conditions in the treaties negotiated with Colombia or with Nicaragua is that every person and every country knows the fact from the start. The constitutional convention of the republic of Panama has inserted a provision accepting the intervention of the United States. That merely supplements the treaty.

When the terms of the convention, as negotiated by Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla, were published there was some discussion in the newspapers of the Latin-American countries. One of them in Costa Rica recited a variation of a story which is familiar to those who are fond of a certain game of cards. As it appeared in Spanish the incident was recited as that of the mayor of a coast town who had failed to give the proper salute to the visiting naval commander by firing the single cannon which the port possessed. The mayor was required to make his excuse in writing. This he did, setting forth twenty-one reasons why the salute had not been given. Reason twenty-one was the lack of powder. His angered superior exclaimed: "If this fellow had put his last reason first he would have saved me the trouble of reading the others."

The Costa Rica newspaper sarcastically congratulated the Panama republic in that its minister had shown more sense than the mayor with his twenty-one reasons; for, in the treaty, the whole question was settled in the first article, under which the United States agreed to maintain the independence of Panama. Though this story was told in a fault-finding spirit, the Isthmians themselves were quite willing to accept it, and were thankful that they had the chance to include the fifteen articles, which form the treaty, in one. They know they are saved much trouble and vexation.

The plans for construction work have been so fully determined by Admiral Walker and his associates on the commission that it may be assumed there will be no delay in getting to work on the ten-mile strip which constitutes the canal zone. Naturally the places at which to begin work will be at either end of the zone. This means the sanitation of Colon and Panama. In Colon probably the first step will be to fill in the island of Manzanillo, on which the town lies, so that it will be less of a swamp and possibly really be raised above sea level. Colonel Black and the other engineer officers have studied the subject thoroughly and there seems to be no serious problem of sanitary engineering. It is simply a question of getting dirt enough to fill in, and there is dirt enough on the rest of the Isthmus, since it is not all swamp. As Colon itself is a town of frame buildings and has been such since it was destroyed by the fire which the revolutionists set to it in 1885, it can accommodate itself to whatever changes may be made. The section in the cocoanut grove at the entrance of the canal is not so bad from a sanitary point of view.

Some experts have declared that the only way to make the City of Panama healthy is to burn it down and rebuild entirely. I have heard one of them wish that Morgan and his buccanniers could return to earth and wipe out the town as they obliterated old Panama. He was not inhuman, but he was thinking of those old stone and mortar buildings in which for two hundred years people have been born, lived and died, many of them before their time, because of the disease-breeding nature of these dwellings. Another engineer wished for an earthquake as the best means of overturning the place. Yet the Isthmian earthquakes are not of that destructive nature.

Since neither of the revived buccanniers nor the protests of nature can be counted on to wipe out a city of 25,000 inhabitants in order to lay the foundation for health and cleanliness, the Government of the United States will have to depend on less radical measures which may be carried out by the engineering officers of the army and their civilian assistants. With semi-military control it is not going to be difficult to enforce ordinary means of sanitation, such as keeping the streets clean and also the private dwellings. That can be done in Panama as it was done in Havana. Havana is free from yellow fever, though there yet has been no change in its sewerage system.

After what may be called the surface sanitation of Panama is secured steps may be taken for sewerage and for waterworks. There is plenty of pure water in the mountains. Some say that it can be brought in pipes from only twenty miles away while others declare that it will be necessary to go sixty miles. But whether the distance is twenty miles or sixty or a hundred it is feasible to give the old town pure water.

There is every likelihood that some of the inconveniences of the present Panama will be overcome by the growth of the new Panama. This will be at La Boca, the point where the canal opens into the Pacific, and where already the railroad runs and the great pier and wharf have been built. The growth of population and the need of finding living room will help to create a new town naturally will cluster around the railroad terminals and the canal open-

ing. The present town of Panama is crowded. Buses are bound to go up constantly, for there are few places in which an increased population can be housed. The tendency therefore will be to move to La Boca, which is only three miles away.

Labor need not be a great problem in the canal building. A guess has been made that for a period of several years forty thousand day laborers will be necessary. The majority of these can be had from the West Indies, and Jamaica will furnish the greater part. Several thousand of them are now on the Isthmus, having gone there during the period of French construction. Much has been said against the Jamaican laborer, but the only reason I ever found for it is that he is black. Prejudice is a poor means of carrying out great constructive works. With anything like decent management the Jamaican blacks will work faithfully.

Chinese labor was employed in building the railroad fifty years ago, and also on the canal. It is fairly effective. A rush of Chinese to the Isthmus has been predicted by the steamship companies, though the rush does not appear to have begun. Unwisdom was shown in Panama last the natives were submerged by Chinese, and a proposition was made for their exclusion. This seems to have been successful, as a despatch from Panama a day or so ago gave news that the Government had decided to forbid the importation of Chinese.

A year ago a commissioner from the Japanese Government spent some time in Panama looking into the conditions of living and the nature of the work which would be required in the canal building. His conclusions were reported to be favorable to Japanese immigration. While the war with Russia will keep all the Japs at home for a while, it is not presumed that this war will last many years, and it is reasonable to count on a reserve supply of Japanese labor at some period of the canal construction.

Americans have not yet tumbled headlong into Colon and Panama as it was said they would. It was declared the steamship lines would have to put on some extra ships to accommodate them, but I did not find that the passenger list was swelled much beyond the usual number. A few were coming down to look over the chances for business in the future and to inform themselves about the conditions generally. With the ratification of the treaty accomplished more will begin to come, yet very sensible ideas are held. Business for Americans will develop as the canal works develop. The colony from the United States for a while will be made up of those who have official responsibilities and of their assistants. Gradually the number will grow.

Those who expect to go to the Isthmus always will want to know about the climate and always they will get contradictory views. I myself never have been able to develop a great fondness for that Panama climate, but I know Americans who have been there for a longer time and who like it. At least, they say they do and keep in good health. Sanitation and semi-military rule undoubtedly will be able to remove the danger of yellow fever and similar epidemics. What those who go to the Isthmus will have to contend against will be an enervating and malarial atmosphere, but not one which spreads contagion. Simple rules of diet and living will be the only ones to follow. An old Frenchman who was there during the reckless times of the Paris extravagance told me confidentially that if they had not died off pretty rapidly there would not have been standing room. Said he: "Some drank only whiskey, and they died. Some drank only lemonade, and they died. Some drank nothing but water, and they died." This may have been true, yet anybody who has been in the tropics and in particular in a tropical climate so moist as that of the Isthmus knows that the whiskey-drinkers in the long run have the least chance, and while water as a beverage may not be an absolute safeguard, it is a precaution that pays the best dividends in nourishing the vital forces. The juice of the lime or the lemon squeezed into a glass of water is the one absolutely healthful drink, provided that pure water can be had. Temperance in diet and drink is the only safe rule.

Temperance also should be the rule in work. The midday rest or siesta is not a luxury. It is a necessity. In exploring and in actual construction work it maynot be indulged in as long as in Panama, where three to four hours usually are taken, but always there is the possibility of shelter from sun or rain in a rancho or shed, and a hammock always is part of the baggage. Recreation if not at hand should be sought. On the part of the natives of the Isthmus the lack of disposition to exercise is very marked. Mousieur Cormois, one of the French engineers who was on the Isthmus in the eighties, gave a very lively account of his observations. Among other things, he said that living seemed to consist merely in not dying. It is not so bad as that. Occupation is a means of enabling one to forget the inconveniences of the climate, and as there will not be room for idlers, most of the Americans who go to the Isthmus will not bother too much about the consequences of their surroundings. They will adapt themselves to the circumstances and will find means of recreation, which is almost as essential as temperance in diet.

It is certain that the people from the United States who go to Panama, either for business or for sightseeing, will be prompt to raise one general complaint to their Government. This will be against the Panama Railroad. It is a very good railroad and very well managed, but it is abhorrent to the American spirit because it is a monopoly. Every American I have met on the Isthmus has made a kick and has wanted his complaint brought at once to the attention of the Government in Washington. When the Government comes into actual possession of the road and operates it, these complaints will be likely to grow in volume. A ticket bought in New York to Panama is charged for at the rate of \$10 for the transit across the Isthmus, a distance of forty-seven miles. When the passengers reach Colon he finds that the regular fare is \$1, which is very high, but which he may be willing to stand. Then the explanation is given him that the other \$9 is charged for his baggage, which is transported at the rate of three cents a pound. When he knows this his growl becomes louder. A telegram from Colon to Panama costs \$1, for the rate is ten cents a word and no message of less than ten words is accepted. This also raises a protest against extortion.

These are matters of the individual, but in the question of freight rates there is a much louder protest against the charges and the discriminations of the It costs \$100 to buy a ticket from New York to Panama, and \$105 to buy the ticket to San Francisco. The time from Panama to San Francisco is twenty-three days. Now, twenty-three days board and lodging for \$5 is pretty cheap

and though freight takes only lodging they are charged as a somewhat similar basis. Both the shipper and the passenger hereafter have refused to accept the explanation that transcontinental competition makes these discriminating charges necessary. That is why they will be after the United States Government when it becomes responsible for the Panama Railway.

But these and other matters will be adjusted just as the engineering difficulties in the digging of the waterway will be overcome. In addition to the significance of the treaty ratification in international politics the meaning of this ratification is that the canal will be finished. During the carnival of corruption and the wild extravagance of the French company a favorite toast was, "May the canal always be under construction and never finished." That toast never will be proposed under the American control.—Boston Transcript.

## Fears Timber Famine.

Professor W. L. Howard of the department of horticulture at Missouri university, who returned this week from a tour of Missouri for the purpose of making an estimate of the forest resources of the state, reports that trees are being cut at a rate that will practically exhaust the timber supply within less than fifty years. Farmers and land buyers are sweeping away their forests with a disregard for posterity that seems almost criminal. Thousands of valuable trees are being cut for fuel and building purposes, without regard for their future value, and in very few cases a transplanting being done, says the Globe-Democrat.

Dr. Howard visited twenty-two counties and found the same conditions prevailing in each, and the indications are that the destruction will go on until all the timber in the state is exhausted. Prof. Howard said to-day: "Thousands of acres of good timber still remain in Missouri, which can be preserved, and at the same time be utilized, if the people would adopt a scientific system of tree cutting and transplanting according to the latest methods. I found on my tour of inspection that the most valuable trees remaining in Missouri are pine, white oak and black oak. There is still a good supply of walnut and hickory, though widely scattered, and the supply of the latter will soon be entirely exhausted."

"I have found some especially large groves of pine in Douglas, Texas, Ozark, Dent, Shannon, Wayne and Carter counties, but heavy floods are being made open up for building purposes. The oak supply is still large, in spite of the heavy demand upon it."

"In Dent county I noted the manufacture of charcoal and wood alcohol out of worthless trees, such as blackjack and small shrubbery."

"It is safe to say that, unless strong measures are adopted to stop it, Missouri will be practically barren of trees within half a century. But if the farmers and land owners would begin at once a system of reforestation, we might have trees enough to last through all time. A number of big lumber companies have recently adopted a wise plan. When the timber on their land is exhausted, they transplant with fruit trees. Every fruit tree grown increases the value of the land. They plant just enough to demonstrate that the estate will make a good orchard land, and then sell it at a good figure to a fruit grower."

"I do not mean to say that I would advise the planting of fruit trees on a large scale. What I do advise is that forest trees be planted—a tree for every acre that is cut down. I would advise the planting of big trees—oaks and walnuts. A period of twenty years is enough for the largest, and most trees are full grown in less time. Some fine morning within the next half century the people of this country will wake up and see not a tree in sight."

"Our principal efforts are to warn the people of the danger of exhausting the forests, and do all we can to promote transplanting of timber land. I would advise all farmers to have a small grove of timber land reserved for private use alone. It has been clearly demonstrated that a wood lot of only ten acres, if continually replanted under proper methods, will afford a permanent supply of fuel for a whole farm. All that is needed is to transplant trees as fast as they are cut away and they will grow fast enough for the needs of any ordinary farm."

"I would recommend that as many oak trees be planted as possible, but as a rapid grower I would suggest the post alpine, which is especially good for timber, and is ready for harvest within fifteen years after planting if started in good soil. Most of the states in this section of the country are as bad as Missouri in this respect, but Kansas has recently set an example in the transplanting of forests that should be followed."

## For Their Stomach's Sake.

Sunday-school treats must come round often in England than in the United States, for the Dean of Bristol has included in his recent book "Odds and Ends," many stories of the hold of such festivities on the juvenile heart and stomach.

The land of the small boy wavered for an instant over a plate of cakes before he took one. "Thanks," he said, after his momentary hesitation. "I'm sure I can manage it if I stand up."

Another boy still smaller, who had stilled systematically, at last turned to his mother and sighed. "Carry me home, mother, but oh, don't feed me!"

The average boy in Yorkshire knows why he attends these feasts, and does not relish being furnished forth scantily. A selfish curate approached one who was growling mysteriously. "Have you had a good tea?" the curate asked.

"No," said the boy, in an aggrieved tone, laying his hand on his diaphragm. "It don't hurt me yet."

## Women's Dep't.

## Woman Suffrage from a Colorado Point of View.

By Ex-Governor Alva Adams of Colorado.

In Colorado the status of Justice that crowns city hall, court house and capitol is not a lie. For the Capitol in Washington and 41 States of the Union the figure of St. Paul would be more fitting than that of the Goddess of Liberty. Unfettered by tradition and prejudice Colorado has dared to do right. She has given to woman what Solomon gave to Shema—"whatsoever she asked" and she has no regrets and no desire to recall the gift. After ten years of experience, equal suffrage in Colorado needs neither apology nor defense. No harm has come to either woman, man or the State.

Women have not mixed in the pool of politics. She is purifying it. She raised the atmosphere of the polls with dignity lowering herself, at the polls. Women are as free from insult as in the vestibule of a church. Now and then a woman may take a man's view of politics and use a ballot corruptly, but for every corrupt woman in politics, you can find one hundred men equally as foolish and with more power for wrong doing. Last year one poor deluded woman was caught repeating, and among the snide there was more rejoicing over that one than went astray than over the ninety and nine that were true.

The professional politician says that the woman vote is uncertain. No greater tribute could be paid. In its uncertainty the gauger can read his doom. The Nation runs riot in generosity to the kin from beyond the sea. It is time we turned to the best half of American citizens and naturalize our Miss Anthony's and Mrs. Stone's; the Red Cross Knights, like Miss Barton, the Helen Goulds, Jane Addams, and the Mrs. Catts. These are of more worth to the destiny of our country than the steerage cargoes of a thousand steamships.

## "Sleep and Dreams."

Frances Power Cobb, our esteemed correspondent in Wales, has addressed the following letter to J. B. Leonard, M. D., in response to his advertisement on "Drugs for Sleep" in the columns of the Woman's Journal:

Hengwrt, Dolgellay, N. Wales, Feb. 8, 1904.

Sir: I have not the least desire to compete for any prize or publicity, but I think your object so excellent I am inclined to lay before you the results of my experience in securing drugless sleep after excessive mental labor.

I think I have discovered that to compel our thoughts to follow the memory of dreams, and on no account to revert to any subject of waking thought, pleasant or otherwise, is a very singular way to bring on sleep. Whether it be true that the left half of our brain does our waking thinking, and the right half the dreaming, and thus it becomes important to let the left half be idle and call the right half into play; I can venture no pretence to judge. The theory suggested to me the method of seeking sleep above described, which I have now employed with a good deal of success for many years.

If we have already slept in the night, we should, in trying to sleep again, recall the dreams of the previous sleep and carry them on. If we have not slept then it is necessary to go back to old dreams, which is rather more exertion, and less certainly successful. But even this is far better for sleep than allowing the memory to revert to any waking thoughts, or to the familiar old devices of counting a hundred, or picturing sheep, etc., etc.

I am, sir, with best wishes for your success, which will be a boon to humanity at large,

Frances Power Cobb.

## Mr. Shafroth's Testimony.

Hon. John L. Shafroth, U. S. Representative from Colorado, has voluntarily resigned his seat because of election frauds in Denver, and has been praised by both friends and opponents for his honorable conduct. Mr. Shafroth, in an authorized interview, denounces as absurd the statement that women were mainly responsible for cheating. He said:

"Of the persons implicated in these frauds, only a very small fraction were women—not more than one woman to ten men, at the outside. The few women who were involved in the affair were put up to it by men. To use the incident as an argument against woman suffrage is preposterous. Everybody knows that there are bad women as well as bad men; but the proportion is about one to twenty. Would it be an argument for taking any good man's vote away from him because a few bad men somewhere cheated at an election? The frauds were committed in a bad part of Denver, where few women live. To represent them as characteristic of women's election methods in Colorado is an outrage. The women of Colorado vote as generally as the men, and fraud is much rarer among them than among the men. The influence of woman suffrage upon our State has been distinctly for good."

A prominent Denver lawyer who was in Washington was interviewed on the subject. He said: "Exhibit G" (relating to alleged frauds by women) was not competent evidence, and would have been thrown out by any court. The woman who accused herself and other women of cheating did not stay to be cross-examined. She simply made her affidavit and "skipped out." Everything tends to the belief that she was in the employ of the opposite party."

Ex-Governor Adams of Colorado was questioned on the same subject at the Congressional hearing before the U. S. Judiciary Committee. The chairman said that the House has just lost a valued member in Mr. Shafroth, and asked whether the women took part with their husbands in the recent frauds. Ex-Governor Adams answered that hundreds of men in Colorado were under indictment for illegal voting, and up to this year only one woman had ever been found guilty of it. In the present instance, only three or four women seemed to be involved. He concurred with Mr. Shafroth in saying that fraud was much rarer among the women voters than among the men.

It shows how hard up the opponents of equal rights for women must be for legitimate arguments, when they make so great an outcry over so trifling a matter. If it could be shown that in the enfranchised States women are more given to cheating at elections than men, it would score a fair point against woman suffrage; if it could be shown that they were equally guilty, it would not be an argument either way; but when it is shown that they cheat much

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

## The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**900 DROPS**

**Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children.**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

*Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.* NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

More rarely than men, it is distinctly an argument in favor of an equal suffrage.—A. S. B.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children, while teething. If disturbed at night and broken or your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children. Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, soothes the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

No matter how good you are, somebody else is better—and it is willing to acknowledge the fact.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth! One pill a day. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

When a man is too accommodating he is apt to become a nuisance.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect invigorative, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought. Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint; give prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not do without them.

Fish are unusually scarce in Lake Erie.

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought. Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

More rarely than men, it is distinctly an argument in favor of an equal suffrage.—A. S. B.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children, while teething. If disturbed at night and broken or your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children. Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, soothes the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

No matter how good you are, somebody else is better—and it is willing to acknowledge the fact.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth! One pill a day. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

When a man is too accommodating he is apt to become a nuisance.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect invigorative, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought. Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

**Ayer's**

Doctor orders. Druggist sells. You take. Quickly said. Quickly cured.

**Sarsaparilla**

Doctor orders. Druggist sells. You take. Quickly said. Quickly cured.

**"Life in the Northwest."**

**Sarsaparilla**

Doctor orders. Druggist sells. You take. Quickly said. Quickly cured.

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is lively living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

**CHAS. S. FEE,**  
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

# TO CALIFORNIA

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

## PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.

LOWEST RATES,  
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,  
FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KITSKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

## Chicago & North-Western Railway.

(F. N. S. 30-31-300.)

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904.

## NOTES.

"A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MOST REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES."—The following was found among some very old manuscripts with no name, and may be interesting to the lover of history.

The dates are before Christ.  
1900. Abraham, in whose time sculpture is supposed to be invented.  
1800. Job, in whose time the first book is supposed to have been written.  
1500. Cadmus brought letters from Phoenicia into Greece.  
1300. Dedalus, the first statuary among the Greeks.  
1000. Homer, the most ancient Greek poet.

900. Phedon, one of the companions of Hercules, introduced weights and measures into Greece.  
800. Lycurgus, the Lacedaemonian legislator.

772. The invention of carving in marble.  
700. Archilochus, inventor of Iambic verse.

600. Solon, the legislator of the Athenians. Esop, the inventor of fables. Baphio, the poetess. Thales, the first Greek who predicted an eclipse. Pythagoras, who rectified philosophy, geometry and music.

550. Confucius, the Chinese moralist.  
500. Esop, who corrected tragedy at Athens.

455. Phidias perfected the art of statuary.  
400. Socrates introduced moral philosophy. Aristophanes, the most ancient comic writer.

350. Hippocrates, the most ancient physician, whose works are transmitted to the present age.  
200. Solar quadrants introduced at Rome.

150. Eratosthenes measured the dimensions of the terraqueous globe. The introduction of comedy at Rome. Plautus, the comic poet.

100. Archagathus of Peloponnesus, the first foreign physician who came to Rome.  
150. Hipparchus, who described the fixed stars.

70. Praxiteles made the first mirrors in silver.—E. M. T.

## QUERIES.

4586. BELCHER—Who was Elizabeth Belcher, who married Perry Greene, of Warwick, R. I.? He was born 1742. What were the dates of her birth and death?—D. W. H.

4587. GODFREY—Who were the parents of John Godfrey, who married Elizabeth Carr, in 1701? Were they of Newport, R. I.?—D. W. H.

4588. DICKINSON—Who were the ancestors of Charles Dickinson, of Jamestown, R. I., in 1696?—D. W. H.

4589. BENNETT—Who were the ancestors of Alden Bennett, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., who married in 1770, Elizabeth Vail, of Stamford. He was captain of a whaling vessel, and died at sea, about 1780, vessel crew and cargo were all lost. He is supposed to have been of Rhode Island birth. Can any one give me a clue?—J. S.

4590. BARNEY—Who were the parents of Ann Barney, wife of Daniel Wilbore of Portsmouth, R. I., living there before 1700?—J. S.

4591. NICHOLS—Who was Samuel Nichols, of Kinderhook, N. Y., who was married twice, and by his first wife had twins, Samuel and Eleanor, born 1733.—J. S.

4592. BOUTIN—Capt. John Boutin, of Newport, R. I., was in 1751, in command of the sloop Jupiter, owned by Gideon Cornell, of Newport, R. I. In 1742 or 1743, Capt. Boutin was naturalized in Boston, Mass., he "having been a subject of the French King." His widow, Margaret Hoffman, died in Newport, Sept. 30, 1800, aged 82 years. The date of his death is unknown, as is her parentage. Would like any information which would give a clue to either.—R. H. T.

4593. CHAPMAN—Would like information as to Ralph Chapman, born 1615, died 1671, at Marshfield, Mass., who had a son born about 1651. This son John was living in 1671, at the date of his father's will. Had he descendants?—W. I. N.

4594. MAKALI—Who were the ancestors of Benjamin Makali, of Saybrook, Conn., who married about 1763, Abigail Comstock? Who was she? Was she related to Lieut. Col. Adam Comstock, of Rhode Island?—W. I. N.

4595. CLARKE—Would like information concerning the descendants of Joseph Clarke, of Newport, R. I., born 1618, died 1694.—W. I. N.

4596. THOMPSON—Who was the wife of Enos Thompson, son of Samuel and Rebecca Thompson, born August 18, 1717, at Westville, Conn. He was removed to Ansonia, N. Y.—C. S. C.

4597. BORDEN—Who were the parents of Amy Borden, wife of William Richardson, who married in Rhode Island, March 27, 1787? They had a son Thomas who was treasurer of the Colony in 1757.—C. S. C.

4598. DODGE—Who were the ancestors of Joanna Dodge, of Salem, Mass., who married Samuel Kidder,

## B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

WINSTON AND MATHEWSON STS., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## New Importation of Fine Lace

This spring promises to be a lace season, as all the fashion plates show lace in many varieties as the prevailing trimming for stylish dresses. The name Gladding has long been associated with the best and most exclusive in lace; whenever any really good and exceptional lace is wanted it has always been found here. This week we have our lace opening and we invite your inspection. We call especial attention to the following items:

## Something New---The Button Idea.

This promises to be a very popular mode of Dress Trimming---This idea originated in Germany, and is very unique, and gives a very pretty and artistic effect. Made in All-Overs, Insertions, Edgings and Flources, 38c. to \$5.00

## Medallion and Separable Motifs

5c. yd. Up.

Ecrú, White and Arabian Venise All-

Overs for fine Waists, \$1.00 yd. Up

Repousse, in White, Ecrú and Arabian,

38c. yd. Up

Point d'Esprit for Dresses, for Misses'

Reception Gown and Graduation Dress,

65c. yd. Up

## New Flouncing in White and Ecrú

18 inches, with bands and Narrow Edgings

\$5.50 yd

Lierre Flouncing, with Muffled Edges, from

Oriental Effects, are much in favor.

Large Selection in Galloons, Bann In-

sertions and Edgings, from

20c. to \$2.50 yd

Dress Nets, in Black, White and Brown,

75c. to \$3.75 yd

Net Top Laces for Jabots and Sleeves,

25c. to \$3.50 yd

Valencienne Edges and Insertions which

are so necessary to the feminine outfit,

from 3c. yd. Up

## B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.

## Real Estate and Insurance.

Cottages and Tenements (To Let.)  
We always have a full list of cottages and tenements to let, ranging in price from \$7 to \$19 per month.

Cottage and Tenement Houses (For Sale.)  
If you are looking for a home or an investment, it will be to your advantage to come in and look over our list.

INSURANCE—Fire, Marine, Life, Health, Accident, Plate Glass and Liability Insurance, written in strongest companies at lowest rates.

## Wm. E. Brightman,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Telephone 634.



Make  
Your Mark  
In the World

Don't be satisfied to work along in the same old way for low wages. We have helped thousands carve out successful careers. We can help you do the same.

If you want to change your work, we can train you in spare time for a salaried position in your new profession.

We can train you, by mail, at small expense, for any of the following positions:

Mechanical Engineer, Mechanical Draftsman, Electrical Engineer, Electrician, Civil Engineer, Surveyor, Mining Engineer, Sanitary Engineer, Architect, Architectural Draftsman, Sign Painter, Chemist, Ornamental Designer, Show-Card Writer, Ad Writer, Window Dresser, Bookkeeper, Stenographer, French, German, or Spanish, and Phonography, Commercial Law.

Write TODAY, stating which position interests you, to

# INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools

BOX 799, SCRANTON, PA.

OR CALL ON OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE:

## Newport Office,

169 Thames Street, Newport R. I.

WARREN CARPENTER

Her health for years had kept her from attending service, but with her strong characteristics no one could doubt her loving loyalty to her church. She was a member of the Central Baptist Church of Tiverton and in her earlier life was very active.

She leaves two children, a son, Hon. George B. Lawton, a prominent Republican, and a daughter, Mrs. Richard J. Barker. There are two grandchildren, Richard Jackson Barker, Jr., and Helen Lawton. Mrs. Lawton was in the 75th year of her age, and though old

in years, she was young in heart, strong in intellect, with a character that drew old and young to her.

## Piscataway.

Mr. Edward Hathaway is undergoing treatment at the Newport hospital.

Mr. William L. Stenon is minus a valuable horse and buggy which was surreptitiously removed from his stable. The police force of neighboring cities has been asked to co-operate in the search for the thief and his plunder.

## The Store That's Different.

The ordinary parlor things look just the same in your house as they do in anybody else's. That isn't your idea of attractiveness, is it? "Novelty" is the secret of true attractiveness. We study novelties—one of a kind, for you and no one else.

## FOR BRIC-A-BRAC.

Like a parlor table and yet so unlike you're forced to acquire its name and use. A series of shelves oddly arranged to purposely give prominence to each little piece of "Worcester" or "Bever" or "Carlsbad"; a diamond shaped top of matched mahogany on the quaintest of mahogany standards; a something—parlor cabinet; if you will, that will make your parlor what no one else's can be—yours or your neighbor's!

\$6.75.

## A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

## Middletown.

STRUCTURE ASSUMING SHAPE.—After two months of digging and relaying, confounding with the elements and other adverse conditions, the men engaged in constructing the new car barn on the West Main Road, begin to see some visible results. The foundation is well advanced though not completed and the laying of blocks commenced. The number of masons has been increased to five and during the past week the north wall of the barn has been built up several feet. For two weeks bricks have been hauled from the Middletown station and several thousands deposited on the site of the barn. Owing to the state of the roads the hauling has involved a heavy strain on the horses and one has died. Lumber is being carted to the barn from the Stone Bridge and apparently little material will be purchased of Newport dealers. For the greater part of the distance from Newport line to Union street the rails and sleepers for the track have been distributed along the road side.

REAL ESTATE IN DEMAND.—Owing to the expected advent of spring or for some other reason there is more than an ordinary inquiry for farm land and small parcels of real estate. The quest does not seem to be confined to any particular section and the prices are being asked and offered made for real estate in all parts of the town. Some are seeking homes, some farms and others are looking for safe investments.

Recently the Tryphenn homestead at Green End, long occupied by Jethro Peckham, has been sold by Henry L. Peckham to Lionel H. Peabody. The easterly end of the Ford lot on the West Main road, comprising upwards of an acre of land and the tower, tank and apparatus for raising water has been conveyed by Henry Bull, Jr., to his brother, Dr. William T. Bull. The doctor for some years has been supplied with water from this tank at his summer residence, the Dudley Place. During the past winter extensive alterations have been made at this place, including additional bath-rooms, dormitories and an entire new system of plumbing for the mansion house.

A most enjoyable "turkey supper" was given by the gentlemen of the Methodist Episcopal Church Wednesday evening, at the vestry. These affairs have met with so much favor that they have become an annual event. The suppers are prepared entirely by the men.

The auction sale of farm stock at the Allen Farm, Wapping road, which was postponed until Wednesday, (Tuesday being stormy) drew a large number of people from all over the island and from Fall River. Auctioneers were Fred W. Greene and Isaac Chase and the articles brought good values. Mr. Joseph Bourba, who has been successful farmer and market gardener here for many years has sold out his effects preparatory to returning to Portugal. It is expected that Mr. Carey of Newport, who had the farm previous to Mr. Bourba, will again resume charge.

One of the students at St. George's School, although 18 years of age, celebrated his third birthday upon Monday, the 29th of February. Master Julian E. Peckham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Peckham, of Paradise avenue, also celebrated the same day. His last birthday occurring eight years ago. These are some of the rare occurrences that we occasionally read about but seldom know personally.

At the meeting of Holy Cross Guild with Mrs. James Anthony Wednesday, a "dinner supper" was served from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Mr. Lionel A. Peabody, of Turner's Lane, has recently purchased the cottage house and adjoining buildings with five acres of land, of Henry J. Peckham of Washington. The property is situated on Honeyman Hill and is bordered by Exton's pond on the west and by the estate of Mr. Peckham's brother, Mr. Benjamin W. H. Peckham on the east.

No matter how good you are, somebody else is better—and is willing to acknowledge the fact.

At the Special Session of the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, held on Wednesday, the 25 day of March, A. D. 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of John J. Whitley, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of WILLIAM WHITEY, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Andrew F. Norton, of said Newport, or some other suitable person: It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of John B. Murphy, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of MARY B. MURPHY, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Daniel J. Buckley, or some other suitable person: It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Abbie S. Cummings, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, who is represented in said petition as minor, under the age of fourteen years, resident of said Newport: It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

## NOTICE.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

I will be at my office, City Hall (Municipal), from April 1 to May 1, 1904, from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., for adjusting such measures, scales, and balances as may be brought in, according to law.

## CHAPTER 167, STATUTES OF RHODE ISLAND.

SEC. 11. Every town or city sealer shall annually, at the expense of his town or city, advertise and put up notification in public places in different parts of his town or city, for every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, within his weight and measure jurisdiction, to bring in, within a certain time, in each notification, a list of all the scales, weights and measures in his possession, being not less than one month from the date of such notification, his weights, measures, scales, and balances, and scales, to be adjusted, and he shall forthwith adjust and seal said weights and measures brought to him for that purpose.

SEC. 12. Every town or city sealer shall go at least once in six months to every buy-sell or platform-scale or balance in his town or city which cannot be readily removed, and adjust, seal and put up notification in public places in different parts of his town or city, for every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, within his weight and measure jurisdiction, to bring in, within a certain time, in each notification, a list of all the scales, weights and measures in his possession, being not less than one month from the date of said notification, and may try, prove, and seal the same.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, Newport, R. I., Feb. 21, 1904—J. T.

At the Special Session of the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of John B. Murphy, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of MARY B. MURPHY, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Daniel J. Buckley, or some other suitable person: It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Abbie S. Cummings, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, who is represented in said petition as minor, under the age of fourteen years, resident of said Newport: It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Abbie S. Cummings, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, who is represented in said petition as minor, under the age of fourteen years, resident of said Newport: It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Abbie S. Cummings, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, who is represented in said petition as minor, under the age of fourteen years, resident of said Newport: It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., Feb. 20, 1904.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of NELLIE E. JOHNSON, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

Persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, Executor.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Feb. 1, 1904.  
Estate of Caleb W. Dodge.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Caleb W. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the seventh day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Feb. 1, 1904.  
Estate of Amos Littlefield.

RECEIVED in writing is made by Minnie C. Littlefield, widow of Amos Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that she, said Minnie C. Littlefield, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said Amos Littlefield, and said request is received and referred to the 7th day of March, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Feb. 1, 1904.  
Estate of Oswald A. Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate.

RECEIVED in writing is made by Minnie C. Littlefield, widow of Amos Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that she, said Minnie C. Littlefield, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said Oswald A. Littlefield, and said request is received and referred to the 7th day of March, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

## Election of Officers.

Aquidneck Gun Club.

President—William A. Dine.  
Vice President—Edward P. Goelling.  
Secretary—Thomas J. M. Cogswell.  
Executive Committee—William A. Dine, P. H. Payne, E. P. Goelling, H. A. Peckham, Wm. M. Hughes.

## Volume 3 III and IV

—OF—

## Hakluyt's Voyages

NOW READY.

## Carr's Bookstore,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.